10/552,156
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Oct 2006 VOL 145 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Oct 2006 (20061008/ED)

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L1 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ALUM/CN
L2 5865 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (POLYCATION? OR POLY CATION?)(S)(POLYMER## OR PEPTIDE OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN) OR ODN OR (IMMUNOSTIMUL? OR IMMUN? STIMUL?)(3A)(DEOXYNUCLEOTIDE OR DEOXY NUCLEOTIDE) OR (KLK OR LYS LEU LYS)(5A)MOTIF OR (NEUROACTIV? OR NEURO ACTIV?)(3A)(COMPOUND OR COMP##)
L3 54120 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR ALUM OR FREUND? OR

(COMPLET? OR INCOMPLET?)(3A)ADJUVANT
L4 2104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (SP2216 OR (SP OR PNEUMON?)(3A)2216 OR (STREPTOCOCC? OR DIPLOCOCC? OR D OR S)(W)PNEUMONIAE OR PNEUMOCOCC?) AND ANTIGEN##
L5 585 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND (SERUM OR SERA)
L6 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L2 OR L3) AND L5

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 08 Sep 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:978802 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:5890
TITLE: Mucosal Immunity Induced by **Pneumococcal** Glycoconjugate
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Chi-Jen; Lee, Lucia; Gu, Xin-Xing
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, USA
SOURCE: Critical Reviews in Microbiology (2005), 31(3), 137-144
CODEN: CRVMAC; ISSN: 1040-841X
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. Host defenses against **Streptococcus pneumoniae** involve opsonophagocytosis mediated by antibodies and complement. Because the **pneumococcus** is a respiratory pathogen, mucosal immunity may play an important role in the defense against infection. The mechanism for protection in mucosal immunity consists of induction of immunity by the activation of lymphocytes within the mucosal-associated lymphoid tissues, transport of **antigen**-specific B and T cells from inductive sites through bloodstream and distribute to distant mucosal effector sites. Secretory IgA is primarily involved in protection of mucosal surfaces. Mucosal immunization is an effective way of inducing immune responses at mucosal surfaces. Several mucosal vaccines are in various stages of development. A number of mucosal adjuvants have been proposed. CpG oligodeoxynucleotide (**ODN**) has been shown to be an effective mucosal adjuvant for various **antigens**. Mucosal immunity induced by intranasal immunization was studied with a **pneumococcal** glycoconjugate, using CpG **ODN** as adjuvant. Mice immunized with type 9V polysaccharide (PS) conjugated to inactivated pneumolysin (Ply) plus CpG produced high levels of 9V PS IgG and IgA antibodies compared to the group that received the conjugate alone. High levels of subclasses of IgG1, IgG2 and IgG3 antibodies were also observed in **sera** of mice immunized with 9V PS-Ply plus CpG. In addition, high IgG and IgA antibody responses were observed in **sera** of young mice immunized with 9V PS-Ply plus CpG or the conjugate plus non-CpG compared with the group received the conjugate alone. These results reveal that mucosal immunization with **pneumococcal** glycoconjugate using CpG as adjuvant can confer protective immunity against **pneumococcal** infection.
REFERENCE COUNT: 65 THERE ARE 65 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 04 Mar 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:186801 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Experimental PADRE-carbohydrate vaccines composed of the universal helper T-lymphocyte epitope (PADRE) and **Streptococcus pneumoniae** capsular polysaccharides
AUTHOR(S): Alexander, Jeff; del Guercio, Marie-France; Stewart, Barbara; Maewal, Ajesh; Beebe, Melanie; Nahm, Moon H.; Newman, Mark J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Epimmune Inc, San Diego, CA, 92121, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 229th ACS National Meeting, San Diego, CA, United States, March 13-17, 2005 (2005), CARB-089. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69GQMP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

AB The 13 amino acid Pan HLA DR Epitope (PADRE) is proposed as a simple carrier epitope to induce T cell help in synthetic bacterial, viral and anti-tumor vaccines. PADRE peptide binds with high or intermediate affinity to 15 of 16 of the most common HLA-DR types tested and should overcome the problems posed by the extreme polymorphism of HLA-DR mols. in the human population. Simple carbodiimide-mediated condensation chemical was used to conjugate PADRE synthetic peptide to capsular polysaccharides from serotypes 14, 6B and 9V. High titer antibody responses specific for polysaccharides of **S. pneumoniae** were induced using **Complete Freund's Adjuvant** (CFA) and alhydrogel Al(OH)3 formulations. The carrier effect of the PADRE synthetic peptide was only evident using the PADRE-polysaccharide conjugates; simple mixts. of the PADRE peptide and polysaccharides were non-immunogenic. The potential protective value of the polysaccharide-specific antibodies was measured as a function of opsonophagocytic activity for the 6B serotype. High titers of opsonophagocytic activity were measured in **sera** from mice immunized with the PADRE-polysaccharide conjugates. These data, in addition to several studies using PADRE linked to self **antigens**, suggest that PADRE is a viable alternative to more complex carriers for use in vaccine development.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Oct 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:905779 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:378840
TITLE: **Streptococcus pneumoniae antigens**, polynucleotides and antibodies for antagonist screening and for diagnosis and therapy of bacterial infection
INVENTOR(S): Meinke, Andreas; Nagy, Eszter; Hanner, Markus; Dewasthaly, Shailesh; Stierschneider, Ulrike
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Intercell A.-G., Austria
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 191 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004092209	A2	20041028	WO 2004-EP3984	20040415
WO 2004092209	A3	20041209		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,

RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004230244	A1	20041028	AU 2004-230244	20040415
CA 2522238	AA	20041028	CA 2004-2522238	20040415
EP 1615950	A2	20060118	EP 2004-727537	20040415
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
CN 1774447	A	20060517	CN 2004-80010200	20040415
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-450087 A	20030415
			WO 2004-EP3984 W	20040415

AB The present invention discloses isolated nucleic acid mols. encoding a hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or a fragment thereof as well as hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigens** or fragments thereof from **S. pneumoniae**, methods for isolating such **antigens** and specific uses thereof. The invention also provides monoclonal antibodies, Fab fragments, chimeric antibodies and humanized antibodies specific to the **Streptococcus pneumoniae antigens**. In addition, the invention disclosed methods for antagonist screening; bacterial infection diagnosis and therapy; selection of anticalines, aptamers and spiegelmers; and manufacture of functional RNA, ribozymes, antisense nucleic acids and siRNA.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Apr 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:333891 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:351652
TITLE: Anal. chip comprising evanescent field measurement platform and microarray for detection of 16S-rRNA from clin. relevant bacteria in liquid samples
INVENTOR(S): Schrenzel, Jacques; Francois, Patrice; Charbonnier, Yvan; Jacquet, Jean Gabriel; Utinger, Dominic; Kresbach, Gerhard M.; Abel, Andreas; Ehrat, Markus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hopitaux Universitaires De Geneve, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004033720	A2	20040422	WO 2003-EP10626	20030924
WO 2004033720	A3	20040513		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003271637	A1	20040504	AU 2003-271637	20030924

EP 1556507 A2 20050727 EP 2003-753450 20030924
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-22631 A 20021009
WO 2003-EP10626 W 20030924

AB The invention is related to an anal. chip for the simultaneous determination of one or more different bacteria in a liquid sample comprising - an evanescent field measurement platform, e.g. an optical waveguide, as a solid carrier and a plurality of immobilized specific recognition elements forming an array for the detection of bacterial 16S-rRNA without amplification of the polynucleotide sequences contained in the sample. The invention is also related to an anal. method based on the use of said anal. chip to detect clin. relevant bacteria in biol. samples. Methods for immobilization of recognition elements (such as polynucleotides, peptides, **antigens**, etc.) on the chip are disclosed. The compns. of the layers of the optical waveguide are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 02 Aug 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:575103 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:168250
TITLE: Hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** derived from expression libraries for treating or preventing pathogen infection, cancer, allergy, and autoimmune disease
INVENTOR(S): Meinke, Andreas; Nagy, Eszter; Von Ahsen, Uwe; Klade, Christoph; Henics, Tamas; Zauner, Wolfgang; Minh, Duc Bui; Vytvytska, Oresta; Etz, Hildegard; Dryla, Agnieszka; Weichhart, Thomas; Hafner, Martin; Tempelmaier, Brigitte
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cistem Biotechnologies Gmbh, Austria; Intercell AG
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 252 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002059148	A2	20020801	WO 2002-EP546	20020121
WO 2002059148	C2	20021031		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AT 200100130	A5	20021215	AT 2001-130	20010126
AT 410798	B	20030725		
CA 2436057	AA	20020801	CA 2002-2436057	20020121
EP 1355930	A2	20031029	EP 2002-716669	20020121
EP 1355930	B1	20051109		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
BR 2002007067	A	20040615	BR 2002-7067		20020121
JP 2004531476	T2	20041014	JP 2002-559450		20020121
CN 1649894	A	20050803	CN 2002-805765		20020121
AT 309268	E	20051115	AT 2002-716669		20020121
EP 1616876	A2	20060118	EP 2005-108422		20020121
EP 1616876	A3	20060412			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
NZ 527440	A	20060224	NZ 2002-527440		20020121
EP 1630172	A2	20060301	EP 2005-24214		20020121
EP 1630172	A3	20060503			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
ES 2252438	T3	20060516	ES 2002-2716669		20020121
NO 2003003364	A	20030924	NO 2003-3364		20030725
ZA 2003005764	A	20040726	ZA 2003-5764		20030725
US 2005037444	A1	20050217	US 2004-470048		20040206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 2001-130	A	20010126
			EP 2002-716669	A	20020121
			WO 2002-EP546	W	20020121

AB Described is a method for identification, isolation and production of hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** from a specific pathogen, a tumor, an allergen or a tissue or host prone to autoimmunity that are suited for use as vaccines for treating related diseases in animals or humans. The method is characterized by providing an antibody preparation from a plasma pool of said given type of animal or from a human plasma pool or individual **sera** with antibodies against said specific pathogen, tumor, allergen or tissue or host prone to auto-immunity; providing at least one expression library of said specific pathogen, tumor, allergen or tissue or host prone to auto-immunity; screening said at least one expression library with said antibody preparation; identifying **antigens** which bind in said screening to antibodies in said antibody preparation; screening the identified **antigens** with individual antibody prepns. from individual **sera** from individuals with antibodies against said specific pathogen, tumor, allergen or tissue or host prone to auto-immunity; identifying the hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen** portion of said identified **antigens** and which hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** bind to a relevant portion of said individual antibody prepns. from said individual **sera**; and optionally isolating said hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** and producing said hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** by chemical or recombinant methods.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 05 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:146815 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:292419
TITLE: CpG oligodeoxynucleotides act as adjuvants for **pneumococcal** polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccines and enhance antipolysaccharide immunoglobulin G2a (IgG2a) and IgG3 antibodies
AUTHOR(S): Chu, Rose S.; McCool, Tera; Greenspan, Neil S.; Schreiber, John R.; Harding, Clifford V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pathology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (2000), 68(3), 1450-1456

CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Pneumococcal** polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccines elicit anti-polysaccharide antibodies, but multiple doses are required to achieve protective antibody levels in children. In addition, the immunogenicity of exptl. multivalent **pneumococcal** conjugate vaccines varies with different polysaccharide serotypes. One strategy to improve these vaccines is to incorporate an adjuvant to enhance their immunogenicity. Synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides containing unmethylated CpG motifs (CpG **ODN**) are adjuvants that promote T-cell and T-dependent antibody responses to protein **antigens** , but it has been unclear whether CpG **ODN** can enhance polysaccharide-specific antibody responses. The present studies demonstrate significant adjuvant activity of CpG **ODN** for antibody responses against **Streptococcus pneumoniae** polysaccharide types 19F and 6B induced by conjugates of 19F and 6B with the protein carrier CRM197. BALB/c ByJ mice were injected with 19F-CRM197 or 6B-CRM197 with or without CpG **ODN**, and **sera** were tested for anti-19F or anti-6B antibodies by ELISA. The polysaccharide-specific antibody response to 19F-CRM197 alone was predominantly of the IgG1 and IgM isotypes, but addition of CpG **ODN** markedly increased geometric mean titers of total anti-19F antibody (23-fold), anti-19F IgG2a (26-fold), and anti-19F IgG3 (>246-fold). The polysaccharide-specific antibody response to 6B-CRM197 alone consisted only of IgM, but addition of CpG **ODN** induced high titers of anti-6B IgG1 (>78-fold increase), anti-6B IgG2a (>54-fold increase), and anti-6B IgG3 (>3,162-fold increase). CpG **ODN** also increased anti-CRM197 IgG2a and IgG3. Adjuvant effects were not observed with control non-CpG **ODN**. Thus, CpG **ODN** significantly enhance anti-polysaccharide IgG responses (especially IgG2a and IgG3) induced by these glycoconjugate vaccines.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 03 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:144761 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:193251
TITLE: Immunogenic β-propionamido-linked polysaccharide protein conjugate useful as a vaccine produced using an N-acryloylated polysaccharide
INVENTOR(S): Michon, Francis; Huang, Chun-Hsien; Uitz, Catherine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): North American Vaccine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000010599	A2	20000302	WO 1999-US18982	19990818
WO 2000010599	A3	20000622		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW,

AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2340692	AA	20000302	CA 1999-2340692	19990818
AU 9957800	A1	20000314	AU 1999-57800	19990818
AU 771330	B2	20040318		
EP 1109576	A2	20010627	EP 1999-945115	19990818
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI				
NZ 509986	A	20031031	NZ 1999-509986	19990818
JP 2004505885	T2	20040226	JP 2000-565919	19990818
RU 2249463	C2	20050410	RU 2001-107132	19990818
NO 2001000805	A	20010403	NO 2001-805	20010216
US 2004213804	A1	20041028	US 2004-761498	20040120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-97120P	P 19980819
			US 1999-376911	A 19990818
			WO 1999-US18982	W 19990818

AB Novel immunogenic β-propionamido-linked polysaccharide- and N-propionamido-linked oligosaccharide-protein conjugates are provided as well as method of producing the conjugates. The conjugation procedure is simple, rapid, reproducible and applicable to a variety of polysaccharides or oligosaccharides derived from bacterial species, yeast, cancer cells or chemical synthesized. Vaccines and methods of immunization against infection or cancer using the immunogenic β-propionamido-linked polysaccharide- and β-propionamido- linked oligosaccharide-protein conjugates are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 09 Mar 1985
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:74956 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:74956
TITLE: Antibody to epiglycanin and radioimmunoassay to detect epiglycanin-related glycoproteins in body fluids of cancer patients
AUTHOR(S): Codington, John F.; Bhavanandan, V. P.; Bloch, Kurt J.; Nikrui, Najmosama; Ellard, James V.; Wang, Philip S.; Jeanloz, Roger W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol. Chem., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, 02114, USA
SOURCE: JNCI, Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1984), 73(5), 1029-38
CODEN: JJIND8; ISSN: 0198-0157
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB By means of a radioimmunoassay that used 125I-labeled epiglycanin and antiepiglycanin antiserum induced in rabbits by injections of viable TA3-Ha ascites cells with **Freund's complete adjuvant**, picogram quantities of epiglycanin could be detected. Antiepiglycanin antiserum was similarly produced in allogeneic mice. Unlabeled epiglycanin lost the capacity to compete with 125I-labeled epiglycanin in the radioimmunoassay as a result of periodate oxidation or incubation with endo-α-N-acetyl-D- galactosaminidase (**Diplococcus pneumoniae**), an enzyme found to cleave only the disaccharide β-D-galactopyranosyl- (1→3)-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-galactose chain from serine or threonine residues in epiglycanin. Glycosylhydrolases known to cleave α-D-mannose, β-D-galactose (1,4-linked), β-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, and α-N-acetyl-

D-galactosamine did not reduce the activity of epiglycanin. Neuraminidase enhanced the activity 2-5-fold. The finding that little or no activity was demonstrated by the disaccharide, the reduced disaccharide, or other glycoproteins containing the same disaccharide chain suggested that the **antigenic** determinant probably involved the disaccharide and a unique amino acid sequence at the site of its attachment. By means of the radioimmunoassay, epiglycanin cross-reactive **antigens** were detected in the peritoneal or pleural fluid and in the **sera** of patients with metastatic cancer. Lower concns. of epiglycanin-like **antigen**(s) were found in the peritoneal fluid of patients with hepatitis or liver cirrhosis but not in normal **serum**.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:585388 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:185388
TITLE: Effects of prostaglandin synthesis inhibition on the immune response
AUTHOR(S): Schleimer, Robert P.; Benjamini, Eliezer
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, 21239, USA
SOURCE: Immunopharmacology (1981), 3(3), 205-19
CODEN: IMMUDP; ISSN: 0162-3109
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis at the time of **antigen** presentation was used to test the role of prostaglandins in the inductive stage of the in vivo immune response to several **antigens**. Indomethacin and Ro 20-5720, 2 prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors, produced a several-fold enhancement of the primary IgM and IgG anti-sheep red blood cell plaque-forming cell (PFC) response in CAF1 mice. Indomethacin and Ro 20-5720 also enhanced the antibody response to chicken **serum** albumin (CSA) in buffered saline. However, the antibody response to CSA in **Freund**'s adjuvant was reduced by indomethacin treatment. Indomethacin treatment enhanced the PFC response to a chicken lysozyme-lipopolysaccharide conjugate, and did not greatly affect the PFC response to **pneumococcal** polysaccharide. The allogeneic cytotoxic response to the El-4 tumor line was delayed by indomethacin treatment and, since this tumor does not synthesize prostaglandins, it appears that prostaglandin synthesis by the host is important in the generation of a cytotoxic response to this tumor. Thus, the role of prostaglandins in the induction of the immune response varies, and can be proinductive or anti-inductive, depending on the eliciting **antigen**.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:402208 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:2208
TITLE: Effect of transplanted methylcholanthrene induced fibrosarcomata and Corynebacterium parvum on the immune response of CBA and A/HeJ mice to thymus dependent and independent **antigens**
AUTHOR(S): James, K.; Ghaffar, A.; Milne, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Sch., Univ. Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Cancer (1974), 29(1), 11-20
CODEN: BJCAAI; ISSN: 0007-0920
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of transplanted syngeneic methylcholanthrene induced fibrosarcomata on the primary immune response of CBA and A/HeJ mice to standard doses of **alum** bovine **serum** albumin(BSA), sheep erythrooytes(SRBC), and type III **pneumococcus** polysaccharide **antigen**(SIII) was investigated. In animals with established fibrosarcomata, the responses were (with 1 exception) either normal or elevated. Cell transfer studies in sublethally irradiated syngeneic recipients confirmed that the spleens from tumor-bearing mice were capable of responding effectively to all 3 **antigens**. In animals simultaneously challenged with viable sarcoma cells and **antigen** the response to **alum** BSA was suppressed while those to SRBC and SIII were ofter enhanced. Furthermore the secondary response of A/HeJ mice to BSA was also suppressed by the simultaneous injection of viable fibrosarcoma cells. The administration of C. parvum 3 days after **antigen** had a variable effect. Nevertheless in a number of cases it increased the primary response to all 3 **antigens** and also inhibited the growth of the CBA fibrosarcoma but was without effect on the A/HeJ fibrosarcoma.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:78538 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:78538
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:14763d-g
TITLE: Nucleic acids as **antigens**
AUTHOR(S): Plescia, O. J.; Braun, W.; Palczuk, N. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ
SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Basis of Antibody Formation, Proceedings of a Symposium (1965), 1964, 61-70
CODEN: 15AGA6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Antigen** properties of DNA and RNA from calf thymus were investigated by specific antibody production in rabbits and further analyses of the complex by the C'-fixation reaction. DNA alone was not **antigenic** until after heating and the formation of a suitable complex. Best results in antibody production were found if a complex was made by mixing equal amounts of DNA solution (boiled previously at 100° for 10 min.) and a 1% methylated bovine **serum** albumin (I) with one volume of **complete Freund adjuvant**. Immunization was performed for 3 weeks (one injection per week containing 0.25 nanogram DNA/ml. and 1.05 nanogram DNA/dose. The results were typical for an immune response to a protein-hapten complex (antibodies formed against the protein, the hapten, and the complex). The C'-fixation reaction between rabbit anti-calf-thymus DNA and heat-denaturated calf thymus at equivalence was inhibited by each of the above types of deoxyribonucleotide. The antiserum prepared as mentioned above reacted with heat-denaturated DNA from various species including Bacillus subtilis, Brucella abortus, B. suis, Salmonella enteritidis, **Diplococcus pneumoniae** , but in different degrees. Fractionation of DNA preparation by ultracentrifugation in CsCl density gradient did not reveal any difference between the purified and native DNA preparation The sucessful immunization with DNA preparation was presumed to be the result of the formation of a complex between the acidic DNA and the basic I. Similar successful immunization was proved for a complex produced from I and Type III polysaccharides of **D. pneumoniae**.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:24990 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:24990

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:5134a-d
TITLE: Investigation on rabbit antibodies by the use of partition chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Humphrey, J. H.; Porter, R. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Med. Research, London
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1956), 62, 93-9
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0264-6021
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 49, 7626a. The technique of partition chromatography has been used to study the antibodies in γ-globulin taken from rabbits at different stages of immunization with various **antigens**. When formalin-killed **pneumococci** type III, **alum**-precipitated ovalbumin, or influenza virus were given intravenously, precipitating or hemagglutin-inhibiting antibodies were found exclusively in the more slowly running fraction during the earlier stages of immunization, but predominantly in the middle fractions at later stages. By simultaneous intravenous immunization of animals against 2 **antigens**, it was shown that independent patterns of response occurred for each antibody. The position of the antibody in the fractions is a function of the immunological history of the animal and not of the antibody level in the **serum**. In γ-globulin from rabbits immunized by intramuscular injection with an adjuvant mixture, the antibody occurred in the more slowly running fractions throughout. The combining ratio of **antigen** with antibody was somewhat greater in the faster than in the more slowly running fractions. In the case of **antigen** ovalbumin antibodies, the extent of cross-reaction with duck ovalbumin was similar in all fractions. The findings suggest that different cells, capable of producing slightly different globulins, may predominate in antibody production according to the route of injection and duration of **antigenic** stimulus.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:31423 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:31423
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:6329c-e
TITLE: Antiproteins in horse **serums**. IV. Antibodies to rabbit **serum** globulin and their interaction with **antigen**
AUTHOR(S): Treffers, Henry P.; Heidelberger, Michael; Freund, Jules
CORPORATE SOURCE: Columbia Univ.
SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Medicine (1947), 86, 95-106
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The intravenous injection of 2 horses with **alum**-precipitated rabbit **serum** globulin in the production of antibody gave a typical precipitin reaction without a prezone in the region of antibody excess. The chemical, phys., and serological properties of this antibody are comparable to those of the more familiar anticarbohydrate antibodies. The subcutaneous injection of horses with the globulin **antigen** gave rise to low grade "univalent" antibody which did not precipitate with soluble **antigen**. The low-grade antibody could be removed from solution by attachment to preformed specific ppts. or by copptn. in the presence of "multivalent" precipitating antibody. It is concluded that the familiar antitoxin type of antibody is not the only form of antiprotein response in horses but that precipitating and low-grade nonpptg. antibodies may also be formed. The nature of the **antigen** and the route of injection are demonstrated to be important factors in determining the characteristics of the antibody formed.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:31422 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:31422
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:6329b-c
TITLE: Antiproteins in horse **serums**. III. Antibodies to rabbit **serum** albumin and their reaction with **antigen**
AUTHOR(S): Treffers, Henry P.; Heidelberger, Michael; Freund, Jules
CORPORATE SOURCE: Columbia Univ.
SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Medicine (1947), 86, 83-94
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The antibody resulting from subcutaneous injection of **alum** -precipitated rabbit **serum** albumin resembled diphtheria antitoxin and anti-egg albumin in the horse in giving a sharp zone of flocculation with **antigen**, in being H2O soluble, in reactivity toward an anti-antibody rabbit **serum**, and in its electrophoretic properties. The effect of continued immunization and of variation in volume and temperature on the reactivity of the antibody are discussed. Intravenous injection of the same **antigen** into horses did not give rise to detectable quantities of antibody of the same type.

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L7 39 S L6
L8 28 DUP REM L7 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006070280 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: CCL5 modulates **pneumococcal** immunity and carriage.
AUTHOR: Palaniappan R.; Singh S.; Singh U.P.; Singh R.; Ades E.W.; Briles D.E.; Hollingshead S.K.; Royal III W.;

Sampson J.S.; Stiles J.K.; Taub D.D.; Lillard Jr. J.W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.W. Lillard Jr., Department of Microbiology, Biochemistry, and Immunology, Morehouse School of Medicine, 720 Westview Drive, Atlanta, GA 30310-1495, United States. lillard@msm.edu

SOURCE: Journal of Immunology, (15 Feb 2006) Vol. 176, No. 4, pp. 2346-2356. .
Refs: 63
ISSN: 0022-1767 CODEN: JOIMA3

COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 2006

AB Understanding the requirements for protection against **pneumococcal** carriage and pneumonia will greatly benefit efforts in controlling these diseases. Recently, it has been shown that genetic polymorphisms can result in diminished expression of CCL5, which results in increased susceptibility to and progression of infectious diseases. We show that CCL5, together with Th cytokine mRNA expression, is temporally up-regulated during **pneumococcal** carriage. To determine the contribution of CCL5 to **pneumococcal** surface **antigen** A-specific humoral and cellular **pneumococcal** immunity, mice were treated with anti-CCL5 or control Abs before and during **Streptococcus pneumoniae** strain EF3030-challenge for the initiation of carriage. CCL5 blockade resulted in a decrease of CD4 (+) and CD8(+) T cells as well as CD11b(+) cells in the spleen, cervical lymph node, lung, and nasopharyngeal associated lymphoid tissue during the recognition phase of the **pneumococcal** adaptive immune response. CCL5 blockade significantly reduced the Ag-specific IgG2a and IgG1 Abs in **serum** and IgA Ab levels in nasal washes. These decreases also corresponded to reductions in Ag-specific T cell (mucosal and systemic) responses. CCL5 inhibition resulted in decreasing the quantity of IL-4- and IFN-γ- secreting CD4(+) T cells and increasing the number of Ag-specific IL-10-producing CD4(+) T cells; these changes combined also corresponded with the transition from **pneumococcal** carriage to lethal pneumonia. These data suggest that CCL5 is an essential factor for the induction and maintenance of protective **pneumococcal** immunity. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2006 by The American Association of Immunologists, Inc.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005499092 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16170904

TITLE: Mucosal immunity induced by **pneumococcal** glycoconjugate.

AUTHOR: Lee Chi-Jen; Lee Lucia H; Gu Xin-Xing
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Biologics and Research, Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD 20852, USA..
lee_chi@cber.fda.gov

SOURCE: Critical reviews in microbiology, (2005) Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 137-44. Ref: 75
Journal code: 8914274. ISSN: 1040-841X.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200510

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 20 Oct 2005
Entered Medline: 19 Oct 2005

AB Host defenses against **Streptococcus pneumoniae** involve opsonophagocytosis mediated by antibodies and complement. Because the **pneumococcus** is a respiratory pathogen, mucosal immunity may play an important role in the defense against infection. The mechanism for protection in mucosal immunity consists of induction of immunity by the activation of lymphocytes within the mucosal-associated lymphoid tissues, transport of **antigen** -specific B and T cells from inductive sites through bloodstream and distribute to distant mucosal effector sites. Secretory IgA is primarily involved in protection of mucosal surfaces. Mucosal immunization is an effective way of inducing immune responses at mucosal surfaces. Several mucosal vaccines are in various stages of development. A number of mucosal adjuvants have been proposed. CpG oligodeoxynucleotide (**ODN**) has been shown to be an effective mucosal adjuvant for various **antigens**. Mucosal immunity induced by intranasal immunization was studied with a **pneumococcal** glycoconjugate, using CpG **ODN** as adjuvant. Mice immunized with type 9V polysaccharide (PS) conjugated to inactivated pneumolysin (Ply) plus CpG produced high levels of 9V PS IgG and IgA antibodies compared to the group that received the conjugate alone. High levels of subclasses of IgGI, IgG2 and IgG3 antibodies were also observed in **sera** of mice immunized with 9V PS-Ply plus CpG. In addition, high IgG and IgA antibody responses were observed in **sera** of young mice immunized with 9V PS-Ply plus CpG or the conjugate plus non-CpG compared with the group received the conjugate alone. These results reveal that mucosal immunization with **pneumococcal** glycoconjugate using CpG as adjuvant can confer protective immunity against **pneumococcal** infection.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-758335 [74] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-266164
TITLE: New hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigens** from **Streptococcus pneumoniae**, and encoding nucleic acid molecules, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating **S. pneumoniae** infections.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): DEWASTHALY, S; HANNER, M; MEINKE, A; NAGY, E; STIERSCHNEIDER, U
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INTE-N) INTERCELL AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 109
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004092209	A2	20041028	(200474)*	EN	191
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
EP 1615950	A2	20060118	(200606)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
AU 2004230244	A1	20041028	(200629)		

CN 1774447 A 20060517 (200663)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004092209	A2	WO 2004-EP3984	20040415
EP 1615950	A2	EP 2004-727537	20040415
		WO 2004-EP3984	20040415
AU 2004230244	A1	AU 2004-230244	20040415
CN 1774447	A	CN 2004-Y10200	20040415

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1615950	A2 Based on	WO 2004092209
AU 2004230244	A1 Based on	WO 2004092209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2003-450087 20030415

AN 2004-758335 [74] WPIDS

AB WO2004092209 A UPAB: 20041117

NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or its fragment, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or its fragment, is new.

The nucleic acid molecule comprises: (a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising any of the 12 nucleotide sequences (e.g. 1248, 2157 or 837 bp) fully defined in the specification;

(b) a nucleic acid molecule having at least 70% sequence identity to any of the 45 nucleotide sequences (e.g. 366, 138 or 93 bp) fully defined in the specification;

(c) a nucleic acid molecule having at least 96% sequence identity to any of the 75 nucleotide sequences (e.g. 2631, 633 or 5568 bp) fully defined in the specification; (d) a nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to the nucleic acid molecule in (a), (b) or (c);

(e) a nucleic acid molecule comprising at least 15 sequential bases of the nucleic acid molecule of (a), (b), (c) or (d); (f) a nucleic acid molecule which anneals under stringent hybridization conditions to the nucleic acid molecule in any of (a)-(e); or

(g) a nucleic acid molecule which, but for the degeneracy of the genetic code, would hybridize to the nucleic acid molecule in any of (a)-(f).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a vector comprising the above nucleic acid molecule; (2) a host cell comprising the above vector; (3) a hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen**, or its fragments, comprising any of the fully defined amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleic acid molecule and fragments cited above;

(4) a process for producing a **Streptococcus pneumoniae** hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or its fragment;

(5) a process for producing a cell which expresses **S. pneumoniae** hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or its fragment;

(6) a pharmaceutical composition, especially a vaccine, comprising the above hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen**, or its fragment, or nucleic acid molecule;

(7) an antibody, or its part, which binds at least to a selective part of the hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen** or its fragment;

(8) a hybridoma cell line, which produces the antibody cited above;

(9) a method for producing the above antibody; (10) an antagonist, which binds to the hyperimmune **serum** -reactive **antigen** or its fragment cited above; (11) methods for identifying an antagonist capable of binding to the hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen** or fragment, or an antagonist capable of reducing or

inhibiting the interaction activity of the hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen** or its fragment, to its interaction partner; and (12) a process for the in vitro diagnosis of a disease related to expression of the hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen** or fragment, or for in vitro diagnosis of a bacterial infection, especially **S. pneumoniae** infection. ACTIVITY - Antibacterial. No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.
USE - The composition (including the nucleic acid molecule, hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen** or antibody) is useful for manufacturing a medicament or pharmaceutical preparation (e.g. a vaccine) for treating or preventing **S. pneumoniae** infections. The **antigen** or its fragment may also be used for isolating, purifying and/or identifying an interaction partner of the hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or fragment; for generating a peptide binding to the hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or fragment, where the peptide is selected from anticalines; for manufacturing a functional nucleic acid selected from aptamers and spiegelmers; or for manufacturing a functional ribonucleic acid selected from ribozymes, antisense nucleic acids and siRNA (all claimed). Dwg.0/14

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-214262 [20] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-214264 [20]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-084758
TITLE: Method of treating condition associated with abnormal mammalian cell proliferation e.g. cancer, benign tumor and infectious disease involves administering isoleucine derivatives, especially isoleucine boroproline.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): ADAMS, S; JESSON, M I; JONES, B; MILLER, G T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (POIN-N) POINT THERAPEUTICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 106
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004004658	A2	20040115	(200420)*	EN	152
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZW					
US 2004077601	A1	20040422	(200428)		
AU 2003265264	A1	20040123	(200459)		
EP 1578434	A2	20050928	(200563)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
IN 2005000151	P2	20050916	(200582)	EN	
IN 2005000152	P2	20051007	(200608)	EN	
JP 2006507352	W	20060302	(200621)		239

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004004658	A2	WO 2003-US21405	20030709
US 2004077601	A1 Provisional	US 2002-394856P	20020709

		Provisional	US 2002-414978P	20021001
		Provisional	US 2003-466435P	20030428
			US 2003-616694	20030709
AU 2003265264	A1		AU 2003-265264	20030709
EP 1578434	A2		EP 2003-763380	20030709
			WO 2003-US21405	20030709
IN 2005000151	P2		WO 2003-US21405	20030709
			IN 2005-KN151	20050208
IN 2005000152	P2		WO 2003-US21547	20030709
			IN 2005-KN152	20050208
JP 2006507352	W		WO 2003-US21405	20030709
			JP 2004-562634	20030709

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2003265264	A1	Based on	WO 2004004658
EP 1578434	A2	Based on	WO 2004004658
JP 2006507352	W	Based on	WO 2004004658

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-466435P 20030428; US 2002-394856P 20020709; US 2002-414978P 20021001; US 2003-616694 20030709; US 2003-464435P 20030428

AN 2004-214262 [20] WPIDS

CR 2004-214264 [20]

AB WO2004004658 A UPAB: 20060328

NOVELTY - Method (M1) of treating a condition associated with abnormal mammalian cell proliferation, involves administering isoleucine derivatives (I) by injection or in an enterically coated form

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Method (M1) of treating a condition associated with abnormal mammalian cell proliferation, involves administering isoleucine derivatives of formula Am-NH-CH(CH(CH3)-CH2- CH3)-C(=O)-A1-R (I) (disclosed) by injection or in an enterically coated form.

A and A1 = L or D amino acids; m = 0-10;

R = organo borates, organo phosphonates, fluoroalkylketones, alphaketos, N-peptiolyl-O-(acylhydroxylamine), azapeptide, azetidine, fluoroolefin dipeptide isoester, peptidyl (alpha -aminoalkyl) phosphonate ester, aminoacyl pyrrolidine-2-nitrile or 4-cyano-thiazolidide.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for following: (1) treating (M2) an infectious disease involving administering (I) by injection or in an enterically coated form; (2) a pharmaceutical preparation (P1) comprising (I) (0.005 - less than 1 mg/kg/day) and a carrier; (3) a kit (K1) comprising a housing and (P1); (4) a pharmaceutical preparation (P2) comprising (I) (less than 1 mg/kg/day). (P2) Is provided in a vial or ampoule with a septum; (5) a kit (K2) comprising a housing containing (I) in a first container and a carrier in a second container. (I) Is in dried form; (6) a kit (K3) comprising housing containing (I) dissolved in acid solution in a first container and a neutral or basic isotonic diluent in a second container; (7) a kit (K4) comprising (I) in a first container and instructions for diluting (I) in neutral or acidic injectable diluent; (8) a composition (C1) comprising (I) and antibody or its fragment;

(9) stimulating (M3) an immune response involving administering (I) and an **antigen** by injection or in an enterically coated form;

(10) stimulating (M4) an immune response in an immunocompromised subject involving administration of (I) to induce interleukin (IL)-1; (11) treating (M5) a subject having or a risk of developing an interferon (IFN)-responsive condition involving administering (I); (12) treating (M6) a subject having a

risk of developing cancer involving administering (I) and an enzyme inhibitor selected from tyrosine kinase inhibitor, CDK inhibitor, mitogen activated protein (MAP) kinase inhibitor and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitor; and

(13) a composition (C2) comprising (I) and a cancer **antigen** or microbial **antigen.**

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antidiabetic; Antimicrobial; Antibacterial; Antitubercular; Tuberculostatic; Virucide; Anti-HIV; Fungicide; Antiparasitic; Antiinflammatory; Hepatotropic; Neuroprotective.

Mice were inoculated subcutaneously with WEHI 164 tumor cells and administered isoleucine-boroproline (a) (2 micro g) twice daily from 2-9 days after tumor inoculation. Control mice received saline. It was observed that in mice receiving (a), the tumor size was smaller as compared to that in control treated mice.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Abnormal angiogenesis inhibitor; An **antigen**-specific immune response (e.g. innate immune response or an adaptive immune response) stimulator.

USE - For the treatment of a condition associated with abnormal mammalian cell proliferation, e.g. cancer (including basal cell carcinoma, biliary tract cancer, bladder cancer, bone cancer, brain cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, CNS cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective tissue cancer, cancer of the digestive system, endometrial cancer, esophageal cancer, eye cancer, cancer of the head and neck, gastric cancer, intra-epithelial neoplasm, kidney cancer, larynx cancer, leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, liver cancer, small cell lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, lymphoma, Hodgkin's or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, neuroblastoma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, retinoblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, rectal cancer, renal cancer, cancer of the respiratory system, sarcoma, skin cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, cancer of the urinary system and metastasis), premalignant condition, benign tumor or an infectious disease (e.g. bacterial infection (including an Escherichia coli infection, Staphylococcal infection, a Streptococcal infection, a Pseudomonas infection, Clostridium difficile infection, Legionella infection, **Pneumococcus** infection, Haemophilus infection, Klebsiella infection, Enterobacter infection, Citrobacter infection, Neisseria infection, Shigella infection, Salmonella infection, Listeria infection, Pasteurella infection, Streptobacillus infection, Spirillum infection, Treponema infection, Actinomyces infection, Borrelia infection, Corynebacterium infection, Nocardia infection, Gardnerella infection, Campylobacter infection, Spirochaeta infection, Proteus infection, Bacteriodes infection, Helicobacter pylori infection, and anthrax infection), mycobacterial infections (including tuberculosis and leprosy), viral infections (e.g. an HIV infection, a Herpes simplex virus 1 infection, a Herpes simplex virus 2 infection, cytomegalovirus infection, hepatitis A virus infection, hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis C virus infection, human papilloma virus infection, Epstein Barr virus infection, rotavirus infection, adenovirus infection, influenza A virus infection, respiratory syncytial virus infection, varicella-zoster virus infections, small pox infection, monkey pox infection and SARS infection), fungal infections (e.g. candidiasis, ringworm, histoplasmosis, blastomycosis, paracoccidioidomycosis, crytococcosis, aspergillosis, chromomycosis, mycetoma infections, pseudallescheriasis, and tinea versicolor infection) and parasitic infection (e.g. amebiasis, Trypanosoma cruzi infection, Fascioliasis, Leishmaniasis, Plasmodium infections, Onchocerciasis, Paragonimiasis, Trypanosoma brucei infection, Pneumocystis infection, Trichomonas vaginalis infection, Taenia infection, Hymenolepsis infection, Echinococcus infections, Schistosomiasis, neurocysticercosis, Necator americanus infection and Trichuris trichuria infection)), for treating gingivitis, osteomyelitis, diabetes type I, diabetes type II, chronic granuloma, chronic hepatitis B or C infection, chronic EBV

infection, chronic Epstein Barr virus infection, multiple sclerosis; for stimulating immune response in a subject at risk of developing cancer due to familiar predisposition (including familial colon polyposis, precancerous polyps, precancerous HPV lesions). (All claimed.)
ADVANTAGE - (I) Increases lymphoid tissue levels of IL-1 (IL-1 alpha or 1 beta), granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) or IL-8 and does not increase **serum** IL-1 level. The compound shortens the vaccination course by at least one immunization or by at least one day.
Dwg.0/2

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004254740 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Development of experimental carbohydrate-conjugate vaccines composed of **Streptococcus pneumoniae** capsular polysaccharides and the universal helper T-lymphocyte epitope (PADRE®).
AUTHOR: Alexander J.; Del Guercio M.-F.; Frame B.; Maewal A.; Sette A.; Nahm M.H.; Newman M.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Alexander, Epimmune Inc., 5820 Nancy Ridge Drive, San Diego, CA 92121, United States. jalexander@epimmune.com
SOURCE: Vaccine, (23 Jun 2004) Vol. 22, No. 19, pp. 2362-2367.
Refs: 35
ISSN: 0264-410X CODEN: VACCDE
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0264-410X(04)00241-5
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 2004

AB Experimental carbohydrate-conjugate vaccines composed of the 13 amino acid universal Pan HLA-DR Epitope (PADRE) and **Streptococcus pneumoniae** capsular polysaccharides from serotypes 14, 6B and 9V were produced. Simple carbodiimide-mediated condensation chemistry was used to conjugate the PADRE synthetic peptide to the three chemically different capsular polysaccharides in a 1:1 molar ratio. The immunogenicity of the PADRE peptide component of the conjugate vaccines was confirmed by the induction of PADRE-specific CD4 (+) helper T cell (HTL) responses following immunization of C57BL/6 mice. High titer antibody responses specific for polysaccharides of **S. pneumoniae** serotypes 14, 6B and 9V were induced using **Complete Freund's Adjuvant** (CFA) and alhydrogel Al(OH)(3) formulations. The HTL, or carrier, effect of the PADRE synthetic peptide was only evident using the PADRE-polysaccharide conjugates; simple mixtures of the PADRE peptide and polysaccharides were essentially nonimmunogenic. The functional or potential protective value of the polysaccharide-specific antibodies was measured as a function of opsonophagocytic activity for the 6B serotype. High titers of opsonophagocytic activity were measured in **sera** from mice immunized with formulations containing both adjuvants. These data demonstrate that the PADRE synthetic peptide can induce the HTL responses needed to support the development of antibodies specific for bacterial carbohydrates used in conjugate vaccines. .COPYRGT. 2004 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-900679 [82] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-182553 [22]; 1999-095007 [08]; 2001-289821 [30]; 2003-801248 [75]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-719058
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-256074
TITLE: Novel nucleic acid encoding **Streptococcus pneumoniae** 37-kDa surface adhesion A protein useful for preventing **Streptococcus pneumoniae** infection in subject.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): ADES, E W; CARLONE, G M; RUSSELL, H; SAMPSON, J; THARPE, J A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ADES-I) ADES E W; (CARL-I) CARLONE G M; (RUSS-I) RUSSELL H; (SAMP-I) SAMPSON J; (THAR-I) THARPE J A; (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003204074	A1	20031030	(200382)*		21
US 7045132	B2	20060516	(200633)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003204074	A1	CIP of	US 1991-791377	19911114
		CIP of	US 1994-222179	19940404
		Div ex	US 1996-715131	19960917
		Div ex	US 1998-221753	19981228
		Div ex	US 2001-754809	20010103
			US 2003-455109	20030604
US 7045132	B2	CIP of	US 1991-791377	19910917
		CIP of	US 1994-222179	19940404
		Div ex	US 1996-715131	19960917
		Div ex	US 1998-221753	19981228
		Div ex	US 2001-754809	20010103
			US 2003-455109	20030604

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 2003204074	A1	CIP of	US 5422427
		Div ex	US 5854416
		Div ex	US 6217884
US 7045132	B2	CIP of	US 5422427
		Div ex	US 5854416
		Div ex	US 6217884
		Div ex	US 6773880

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1996-715131 19960917; US
1991-791377 19911114; US
1994-222179 19940404; US
1998-221753 19981228; US
2001-754809 20010103; US
2003-455109 20030604
AN 2003-900679 [82] WPIDS

CR 1993-182553 [22]; 1999-095007 [08]; 2001-289821 [30]; 2003-801248 [75]
AB US2003204074 A UPAB: 20060523
NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding the 37-kDa protein of **Streptococcus pneumoniae**, which has a fully defined sequence (S1) of 309 amino acids as given in specification, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(1) an isolated nucleic acid (II) comprising a unique fragment of at least 10 nucleotides of the nucleic acid having a fully defined sequence (S2) of 1330 nucleotides as given in specification; (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of aggatctaatgaaaaaattag or tcagaggcttattttgccaat; (3) a purified polypeptide (III) encoded by (S2); (4) a purified polypeptide (IV) encoded by (II); (5) a purified antibody (V) which selectively binds with (III) or (IV); (6) a vaccine (VI) comprising an immunogenic polypeptide of (III) or (IV) and a carrier;
(7) detecting the presence of the **S.pneumoniae** in a sample, involves contacting a sample suspected of containing **S.pneumoniae** with nucleic acid primers capable of hybridizing to a nucleic acid comprising a unique portion of (I), amplifying the nucleic acid comprising a portion of (I), and detecting the presence of an amplification product, the presence of the amplification product indicating the presence of **S. pneumoniae** in the sample; and
(8) preventing **S.pneumoniae** in a subject, involves administering to the subject an anti-idiotype antibody to (III) or (IV), and a carrier.
ACTIVITY - Antibacterial. Twenty CBA/CaHN/J mice carrying the xid (x-linked immunodeficiency) mutation were tested for protection against a virulent type 3 **S.pneumoniae** strain, WU2. Mice were anesthetized and bled intraorbitally to obtain pre-immunization **sera**. The 37-kDa protein (**pneumococcol** fimbrial protein A) was emulsified in **complete Freund's adjuvant** (CFA) to a protein concentration of 54 mu g/ml. Ten mice were injected subcutaneously into 2 auxiliary and 2 inguinal sites at 0.1 ml per site, delivering approximately 22 mu g protein/mouse. Ten control mice were treated identically with CFA and buffer substituting for protein. Fourteen days later, the ten test mice were injected intraperitoneally (IP) with 100 mu g of the 37-kDa protein, controls were injected IP with buffer, eight days following the IP immunizations, all mice were bled intraorbitally to obtain post-immunization **sera**, and challenged intravenously (IV) with 60 CFU of a log phase culture of **S.pneumoniae** strain WU2, a virulent capsular type 3 strain. Mice were observed for 21 days, and deaths were recorded. The results showed that all of the ten mice immunized with 37 kDa protein survived and only two out of the nineteen control mice survived.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine (claimed).
USE - (III) or (IV) is useful for detecting the presence of **S.pneumoniae** in a subject, which involves contacting an antibody containing sample from the subject with (III) or (IV), and detecting the binding of the antibody with the polypeptide, where the binding indicates the presence of **S.pneumoniae** in the subject. (V) is useful for detecting the presence of **S. pneumoniae** in a subject, which involves contacting a sample from the subject with (V), and detecting the binding of the antibody with an **antigen**, where the binding indicates the presence of **S.pneumoniae** in the subject. (V) is useful for treating a **S.pneumoniae** infection in a subject, which involves administering (V) to the subject and a carrier. (VI) is useful for preventing **S.pneumoniae** infection in a subject, which involves administering (VI) to the subject and a carrier (all claimed).
Dwg.0/0

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41016 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400041595
TITLE: **Streptococcus pneumoniae** (Pnc) cell

wall proteins (CWP) fructose-biphosphate aldolase (FBA) and glycerol phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) as vaccine candidates.

AUTHOR(S): Nebenzahl, Y. Mizrachi [Reprint Author]; Ling, E. [Reprint Author]; Feldman, G. [Reprint Author]; Portnoy, M. [Reprint Author]; Dagan, R. [Reprint Author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ben-Gurion Univ., Beer-Sheva, Israel

SOURCE: Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (2003) Vol. 43, pp. 284. print.
Meeting Info.: 43rd Annual Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. Chicago, IL, USA. September 14-17, 2003. American Society for Microbiology.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jan 2004

AB Background: Protein-based Pnc vaccines are needed to overcome the limitations of polysaccharide-based vaccines. Antibody response to Pnc polypeptide **antigens** is age dependent. We hypothesize that immunization with Pnc proteins, that are recognized more often by older children than by infants would induce protective immune response. This was tested in the mouse model. Methods: Pnc CWP were extracted by mutanolysin from unencapsulated Pnc DW3.8, and separated by 2D PAGE. Western blots were probed with **sera** obtained longitudinally from day care center attendees aged 18, 30 and 42m, and from adults. 3 proteins were sequenced, cloned, expressed, purified, and used for immunization of 80 BALB/c mice. Each mouse was immunized with 25mg protein and **Alum** adjuvant in 50ml PBS and boosted 3w later. Control mice were immunized with **Alum** only. The mice were challenged intranasally with 108 CFU of Pnc. Survival was monitored. Results: 20/150 proteins identified on the 2D PAGE by Commassie Blue staining were poorly recognized by **sera** from children aged 18m (n=8). Heat shock protein 70 (HSP70) was poorly recognized and no increase in its recognition with age occurred. In contrast, FBA and GAPDH were recognized by the children at ages 30-42m and by adults. Immunization of mice with recombinant (r) HSP70, FBA and GAPDH elicited antibodies that recognized HSP70, FBA and GAPDH in the Pnc DW3.8 strain as well as in clinical isolates of serotypes 14, 9V and 6B. Following intranasal challenge with capsulated Pnc serotype 3, none of the controls or HSP70-immunized mice survived. In contrast, 36% of rFBA or rGAPDH immunized mice survived ($p<.05$). Conclusions: 1) Antibodies to FBA and GAPDH increased with age in childhood; 2) immunization of mice with rFBA and rGAPDH elicited antibodies that recognized those proteins in all 4 Pnc strains tested; 3) Mice immunized with rFBA and rGAPDH were partially protected after a lethal intranasal challenged with Serotype 3.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-463352 [49] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-131753

TITLE: Novel **Streptococcus pneumoniae** iron uptake ABC transporter peptide, useful in screening assay for identifying antimicrobial drug and in diagnostic assay for detecting streptococcal microorganism.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16

INVENTOR(S): BROWN, J S; HOLDEN, D W

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UNLO) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD; (IMCO-N)

IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD; (BROW-I) BROWN J S;
(HOLD-I) HOLDEN D W

COUNTRY COUNT: 99

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002034773	A2	20020502	(200249)*	EN	159
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001095795	A	20020506	(200257)		
EP 1330473	A2	20030730	(200350)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 2004116661	A1	20040617	(200440)		
JP 2004521613	W	20040722	(200448)		200
AU 2001295795	A8	20051013	(200616)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002034773	A2	WO 2001-GB4749	20011026
AU 2001095795	A	AU 2001-95795	20011026
EP 1330473	A2	EP 2001-976527	20011026
		WO 2001-GB4749	20011026
US 2004116661	A1	WO 2001-GB4749	20011026
		US 2003-415478	20030905
JP 2004521613	W	WO 2001-GB4749	20011026
		JP 2002-537762	20011026
AU 2001295795	A8	AU 2001-295795	20011026

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001095795	A	Based on	WO 2002034773
EP 1330473	A2	Based on	WO 2002034773
JP 2004521613	W	Based on	WO 2002034773
AU 2001295795	A8	Based on	WO 2002034773

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-288118P 20010502; GB 2000-26231 20001026; GB 2000-28345 20001121; GB 2001-2666 20010202

AN 2002-463352 [49] WPIDS

AB WO 200234773 A UPAB: 20020802

NOVELTY - A **Streptococcus pneumoniae** iron uptake ABC transporter peptide (I) called Streptococcal iron transporter (Sit) 1, Sit2 or Sit3, encoded by gene (G) Sit1 A, B, C, Sit2 B, C or D, Sit3 A, B, C or D, open reading frame (ORF) 1-14 or MS 1-11, or its functional fragment, for therapeutic or diagnostic use, or a peptide encoded within **pneumococcal** pathogenicity island 1, identified as PPl1, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a polynucleotide (II) encoding (I), for therapeutic or diagnostic use;

(2) an attenuated microorganism (III) comprising a mutation that disrupts expression of GS;
(3) a construct (IV) comprising a promoter naturally associated with GS, and a heterologous gene;
(4) a vaccine (Va) comprising (I), (II) or (III); (5) a vaccine (Vb) comprising a peptide encoded by Sit1D and a peptide encoded by Sit2A, or its functional fragment, capable of eliciting an immune response;
(6) use of a peptide encoded by the Sit2A gene or Sit1D gene, in a screening assay for the identification of an antimicrobial drug, and in a diagnostic assay for the detection of a streptococcal microorganism; and
(7) an antibody (Ab) raised against any (I) or (II). ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. BALBc mice were given 10 micro g of protein intraperitoneally (IP), three times separated by 7-10 days, and then challenged 2 weeks after the last immunization with 10000 **Streptococcus pneumoniae** cells inoculated IP. **Alum** was used as a negative control, and the non-toxic pneumolysin variant, termed Pdb, was used as a positive control (known to be protective). The other proteins were Sit1D, Sit2A, Sit1D combined with Sit2A, Sit1D combined with Pdb, and Sit2A combined with Pbd. Essentially, both Sit1D and Sit2A were as protective as Pdb, and the combination of Sit1D and Sit2A was very protective (80% long term survivors compared to 0% in the **alum** group). Combinations of Pdb and either Sit1D or Sit2A had no additional protective benefit over the individual proteins. To show that the protective effect is antibody-mediated, the **serum** from immunized mice was given IP to another group of naive mice, and then the mice were challenged with 3000 bacteria. The results showed a clear benefit for the group receiving the combined Sit1DlSit2A antisera. The clear positive result with the Sit1DlSit2A antisera confirmed that the protective effect of immunization with Sit1D and Sit2A is a **serum**, i.e. antibody, dependent phenomena.
USE - (I) and (II) are useful in therapeutic or diagnostic purposes. (I), (II), (III) or (IV) is useful in a screening assay for the identification of an antimicrobial drug, and in a diagnostic assay for the detection of a streptococcal microorganism. (I), (II), (III) or (IV) is useful for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a condition associated with infection by **S.pneumoniae** or other gram positive bacteria, preferably for veterinary treatment (claimed). (I) is also useful in the production of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies for use in passive immunization. (I) is useful in the preparation of vaccines for the treatment of infection, as **antigens**, and in the preparation of attenuated microorganisms for use as live oral vaccines.
ADVANTAGE - (Vb) offers improved protection compared to the known protective **antigen** non-toxic pneumolysin (Pdb). Dwg.0/8

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-351845 [38] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-362308 [39]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-099959
TITLE: New immunogenic composition for treating streptococcal infections in infants and elders, comprises two **Streptococcus pneumoniae** proteins selected from the poly histidine triad family and the choline binding protein family .
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): HERMAND, P; LAFERRIERE, C A J; LOBET, Y; POOLMAN, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM BIOLOGICALS; (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM BIOLOGICALS SA; (GLAX) GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOGICALS SA; (HERM-I) HERMAND P; (LAFE-I) LAFERRIERE C A J; (LOBE-I) LOBET Y; (POOL-I)

POOLMAN J
COUNTRY COUNT: 98
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002022168	A2	20020321	(200238)*	EN	28
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2002038193	A	20020326	(200251)		
EP 1317280	A2	20030611	(200339)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
BR 2001013822	A	20030624	(200343)		
NO 2003001183	A	20030513	(200345)		
NO 2003001184	A	20030514	(200345)		
KR 2003031187	A	20030418	(200353)		
KR 2003031188	A	20030418	(200353)		
HU 2003001043	A2	20030929	(200369)		
CZ 2003000757	A3	20031015	(200374)		
JP 2004508417	W	20040318	(200420)		50
US 2004081662	A1	20040429	(200430)		
CN 1477970	A	20040225	(200436)		
ZA 2003001524	A	20040630	(200448)		44
ZA 2003001526	A	20040728	(200466)		55
NZ 524287	A	20050324	(200523)		
AU 2002238193	B2	20050512	(200535)		
MX 2003002265	A1	20050101	(200564)		
CN 1694723	A	20051109	(200618)		
CN 1253205	C	20060426	(200661)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002022168	A2	WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
AU 2002038193	A	AU 2002-38193	20010912
EP 1317280	A2	EP 2001-984627	20010912
		WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
BR 2001013822	A	BR 2001-13822	20010912
		WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
NO 2003001183	A	WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
		NO 2003-1183	20030314
NO 2003001184	A	WO 2001-EP10568	20010912
		NO 2003-1184	20030314
KR 2003031187	A	KR 2003-703731	20030314
KR 2003031188	A	KR 2003-703732	20030314
HU 2003001043	A2	WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
		HU 2003-1043	20010912
CZ 2003000757	A3	WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
		CZ 2003-757	20010912
JP 2004508417	W	WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
		JP 2002-526417	20010912
US 2004081662	A1	WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
		US 2003-380563	20031008

CN 1477970	A	CN 2001-815748	20010912
ZA 2003001524	A	ZA 2003-1524	20030225
ZA 2003001526	A	ZA 2003-1526	20030225
NZ 524287	A	NZ 2001-524287	20010912
		WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
AU 2002238193	B2	AU 2002-238193	20010912
MX 2003002265	A1	WO 2001-EP10570	20010912
		MX 2003-2265	20030314
CN 1694723	A	CN 2001-815746	20010912
CN 1253205	C	CN 2001-815748	20010912

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2002038193	A	Based on	WO 2002022168
EP 1317280	A2	Based on	WO 2002022168
BR 2001013822	A	Based on	WO 2002022168
HU 2003001043	A2	Based on	WO 2002022168
CZ 2003000757	A3	Based on	WO 2002022168
JP 2004508417	W	Based on	WO 2002022168
NZ 524287	A	Based on	WO 2002022168
AU 2002238193	B2	Previous Publ.	AU 2002238193
		Based on	WO 2002022168
MX 2003002265	A1	Based on	WO 2002022168

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-22742 20000915

AN 2002-351845 [38] WPIDS

CR 2002-362308 [39]

AB WO 200222168 A UPAB: 20060922

NOVELTY - An immunogenic composition (I) comprising at least two **Streptococcus pneumoniae** proteins selected from poly histidine triad family (PhtX), choline binding protein family (CbpX), CbpX truncates, LytX family, LytX truncates, CbpX truncate-LytX truncate chimeric proteins, pneumolysin (Ply), PspA, PsaA, Sp128, Sp101, Sp130, Sp125 and Sp133, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a vaccine (II) comprising (I); and (2) making (II) comprising selecting and isolating two different **S. pneumoniae** proteins, and mixing the proteins together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. ACTIVITY - Auditory; antiinflammatory. No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Immune response elicitor; vaccine (claimed). The immunogenic compositions comprising **Streptococcus pneumoniae** proteins and vaccines were evaluated in various animal models or with human **sera**. Animal models were used to evaluate **pneumococcal** infection. C3H/HeJ mice (6 - 8 weeks old) were immunized with 15 micro g protein adjuvanted with 50 micro l **Complete Freund's Adjuvant** (CFA), followed 3 - 4 weeks later by boosting with 15 micro g protein with **Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant** (IFA). For demonstrating passive and active protection from systemic infection, mice were administered intraperitoneally with immune **sera** or proteins prior to challenge by intraperitoneal injection with 15 - 90 LD50 (median lethal dose) **pneumococci** on week 8 - 10. Additionally, proteins were tested in a mouse nasopharynx colonization model. In addition to mice, infant rats were susceptible to colonization and infection by **S. pneumoniae**. In passive protective studies, administration of mouse immune **sera** was done prior to challenge with intranasal administration of **S. pneumoniae** in 2 - 5 day old infant rat pups. Colonization was determined by plating nasal washes. Favorable interactions between the protein components of the combination vaccine were demonstrated by administering a dose of each protein in the vaccine which would be sub-protective in a monovalent vaccine. Increased protective efficacy of the

combination vaccine compared to monovalent vaccines was attributed to a favorable interaction between the components.
USE - (I) is useful for eliciting an immune response in a mammal. A vaccine (II) comprising (I) is useful for preventing or ameliorating Streptococcus infection in a patient over 55 years, in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of pneumonia in patients over 55 years, and for preventing or ameliorating otitis media in infants (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - (I) has advantages over **S. pneumoniae** polysaccharide vaccines in that multiple **S . pneumoniae** protein (immunogenic) compositions include greater cross-protection across the numerous serotypes, further inhibit adherence and colony formulation, and potentially raise antibodies that can neutralize the toxic/enzymatic functions of a pathogen. Furthermore, additional surface **antigens** provide a unit to further stimulate opsonophagocytosis. Dwg.0/6

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-195762 [25] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1999-540849 [45]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-060493
TITLE: New multiple **antigenic** peptide for immunizing against streptococcal infections, binds to monoclonal antibody obtained in response to immunizing an animal with **pneumococcal** surface adhesion protein A or its fragment.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): ADES, E W; CARLONE, G M; JOHNSON, S E; JUE, D L; SAMPSON, J S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002004497	A2	20020117	(200225)*	EN	85
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001071935	A	20020121	(200234)		
EP 1301530	A2	20030416	(200328)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
JP 2004502782	W	20040129	(200413)		142
US 6903184	B1	20050607	(200538)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002004497	A2		WO 2001-US21626	20010710
AU 2001071935	A		AU 2001-71935	20010710
EP 1301530	A2		EP 2001-950993	20010710
			WO 2001-US21626	20010710
JP 2004502782	W		WO 2001-US21626	20010710
			JP 2002-509360	20010710
US 6903184	B1	Provisional	US 1998-76565P	19980302
		CIP of	WO 1999-US4326	19990226

US 2000-613092 20000710

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001071935	A Based on	WO 2002004497
EP 1301530	A2 Based on	WO 2002004497
JP 2004502782	W Based on	WO 2002004497

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-613092 20000710; US 1998-76565P 19980302; WO 1999-US4326 19990226

AN 2002-195762 [25] WPIDS
CR 1999-540849 [45]
AB WO 200204497 A UPAB: 20050616
NOVELTY - A multiple **antigenic** peptide (I) that immunospecifically binds to a monoclonal antibody obtained in response to immunizing an animal with **Streptococcus pneumoniae pneumococcal** surface adhesion protein A (PsaA) or its immunogenic fragment, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for conferring protective immunity against **S. pneumoniae** infection in a subject comprising administering a therapeutic composition containing (I).
ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. (I) was tested for protection against challenge with a virulent capsular type 3 **S. pneumoniae** strain, WU2. Twenty CB A/CaHN/J mice carrying the xid mutation (x-linked immunodeficiency) were anesthetized and bled infraorbitally to obtain pre-immunization **sera**. A 37 kDa protein (**pneumococcal** surface adhesion A) was emulsified in **complete Freund's adjuvant** (CFA) to a protein concentration of 54 micro g/ml. Ten mice were injected subcutaneously into 2 axillary and 2 lingual sites at 0.1 ml/site, delivering approximately 22 micro g protein/mouse. Ten control mice were treated identically with CFA and buffer substituting for protein. Fourteen days later, the 10 test mice were injected intraperitoneally (IP) with 100 micro g of the 37 kDa protein and controls were injected IP with buffer. Eight days following the IP immunizations, all mice were bled infraorbitally to obtain post-immunization **sera**, and challenged intravenously (IV) with 60 colony forming units (cfu) of a log phase culture of **S. pneumoniae** strain WU2. Mice were observed for 21 days, and deaths were recorded. **Sera** were collected prior to immunizations to establish baseline exposures, and also following the full immunization protocol in order to correlate circulating antibody to the 37 kDa protein with protection. Results showed that 10/10 mice immunized with 37 kDa protein survived and 2/10 mice (controls) with no protein survived (8/10 died).
USE - (I) is useful for conferring protective immunity against **S. pneumoniae** infection in a subject (claimed). Dwg.0/4

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002707462 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12399193
TITLE: Effect of monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL) on T-helper cells when administered as an adjuvant with pneumocococcal-CRM197 conjugate vaccine in healthy toddlers.
AUTHOR: Vernacchio Louis; Bernstein Henry; Pelton Steve; Allen Carole; MacDonald Kristin; Dunn Jessica; Duncan David D; Tsao Grace; LaPosta Vincent; Eldridge John; Laussucq Suzanne; Ambrosino Donna M; Molrine Deborah C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School,

Boston, MA 02115, USA.. lvernacchio@slone.bu.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5T32HD0748802 (NICHD)
SOURCE: Vaccine, (2002 Nov 1) Vol. 20, No. 31-32, pp. 3658-67.
Journal code: 8406899. ISSN: 0264-410X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 31 May 2003
Entered Medline: 30 May 2003

AB As new vaccines are developed, novel adjuvants may play an important role in eliciting an effective immune response. We evaluated the safety and adjuvant properties of monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL in 129 healthy toddlers immunized with two doses of nine-valent **pneumococcal**-CRM(197) protein conjugate vaccine (PCV9) combined with 10, 25, or 50 micro g of MPL with or without **alum** (AlPO(4)). Vaccine-specific humoral and cell-mediated responses were examined following the second dose of study vaccine. All doses of MPL were well-tolerated and a dose-dependent effect of MPL on specific cellular responses was observed. The 10 micro g MPL dose significantly enhanced CRM(197)-specific T-cell proliferation (P=0.02) and interferon-gamma (INF-gamma) production (P=0.009) compared to responses of controls who received PCV9 with AlPO(4). In contrast, CRM(197)-specific T-cell proliferation and interferon-gamma production of the 50 micro g MPL/AlPO(4) group were decreased when compared to controls although these differences did not reach statistical significance. IL-5 and IL-13 responses after immunization showed a similar pattern with increased production in the 10 micro g MPL group and decreased production in the 50 micro g MPL/AlPO(4) group compared to controls. There were no differences in **serum** IgG antibody concentrations to the nine vaccine **pneumococcal** capsular polysaccharides and carrier protein between the MPL-containing and control vaccine groups. These findings demonstrate a dose-dependent effect of MPL on T-helper cell type 1 (TH-1) responses to the carrier protein and also suggest an effect on T-helper cell type 2 (TH-2) responses.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-367614 [38] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-112781
TITLE: Immunogenic composition for treating Neisserial bacteria infection, has Neisseria meningitidis **antigens** from serogroups B, C with further Neisserial proteins and protective **antigens** against other pathogenic organisms.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): GIULIANI, M M; PIZZA, M; RAPPUOLI, R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHIR) CHIRON SPA; (CHIR-N) CHIRON SPA; (CHIR) CHIRON SRL; (GIUL-I) GIULIANI M M; (PIZZ-I) PIZZA M; (RAPP-I) RAPPUOLI R
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001037863	A2	20010531	(200138)*	EN	27

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001018785 A 20010604 (200153)
EP 1235589 A2 20020904 (200266) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL
PT RO SE SI TR
BR 2000015958 A 20030225 (200320)
JP 2003514868 W 20030422 (200336) 43
CN 1433322 A 20030730 (200365)
MX 2002005322 A1 20021201 (200377)
NZ 519608 A 20031128 (200382)
CN 1507916 A 20040630 (200462)
NZ 529213 A 20050324 (200523)
US 2005074450 A1 20050407 (200524)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001037863	A2		WO 2000-IB1940	20001129
AU 2001018785	A		AU 2001-18785	20001129
EP 1235589	A2		EP 2000-981554	20001129
			WO 2000-IB1940	20001129
BR 2000015958	A		BR 2000-15958	20001129
			WO 2000-IB1940	20001129
JP 2003514868	W		WO 2000-IB1940	20001129
			JP 2001-539477	20001129
CN 1433322	A		CN 2000-818712	20001129
MX 2002005322	A1		WO 2000-IB1940	20001129
			MX 2002-5322	20020529
NZ 519608	A		NZ 2000-519608	20001129
			WO 2000-IB1940	20001129
CN 1507916	A	Div ex	CN 2000-818712	20001129
			CN 2003-104674	20001129
NZ 529213	A	Div ex	NZ 2000-519608	20001129
			NZ 2000-529213	20001129
US 2005074450	A1		WO 2000-IB1940	20001129
			US 2003-148533	20030310

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001018785	A	Based on	WO 2001037863
EP 1235589	A2	Based on	WO 2001037863
BR 2000015958	A	Based on	WO 2001037863
JP 2003514868	W	Based on	WO 2001037863
MX 2002005322	A1	Based on	WO 2001037863
NZ 519608	A	Div in	NZ 529213
		Based on	WO 2001037863
NZ 529213	A	Div ex	NZ 519608

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1999-28196 19991129
AN 2001-367614 [38] WPIDS
AB WO 200137863 A UPAB: 20041001
NOVELTY - An immunogenic composition (I) comprising Neisseria meningitidis (Nm) serogroup C oligosaccharide and Nm serogroup B outer membrane protein, in combination with proteins (P1) (or its immunogenic fragments) and/or

protective **antigens** against Nm serogroups A, W or Y, Hemophilus influenza, **Pneumococcus**, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B virus and/or Helicobacter pylori, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An immunogenic composition (I) comprising Neisseria meningitidis (Nm) serogroup C oligosaccharide and Nm serogroup B outer membrane protein, in combination with proteins (P1) (or its immunogenic fragments) and/or protective **antigens** against Nm serogroups A, W or Y, Hemophilus influenza, **Pneumococcus**, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B virus and/or Helicobacter pylori, is new. P1, or its immunogenic fragments, is disclosed in WO99/57280, WO99/36544, WO99/24578, WO97/28273, WO96/29412, WO95/03413 or WO99/31132.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) an immunogenic composition comprising NmC oligosaccharide and NmB proteins 919, 287 and/or ORF1; and (2) a vaccine comprising (I).
ACTIVITY - Antibiotic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. Groups of guinea pigs received one of NmC conj./**alum**, NmB/**alum**, NmC conj./NmB/**alum** and NmC conj./NmB/MF59 vaccine components. Each animal received two injections, intramuscularly (IM), separated by 28 days. **Serum** samples were obtained prior to each injection and 18 days after the second injection. Each dose consisted of two 0.25 ml IM injections. **Serum** samples were assayed for IgG anticapsular antibody concentrations to NmC and for IgG anti-outer membrane vesicle antibody concentrations to NmB by ELISA. A specific anti-meningococcal B antibody response was induced by the vaccine combinations comprising NmB and a specific anti-meningococcal C antibody response was induced by the vaccine combinations comprising NmC. The antibody response induced by the combination of NmC conjugate and NmB in the presence of MF59 adjuvant was significantly greater than the antibody response induced by either the NmC conjugate alone or the combination of the NmC conjugate and NmB in the presence of **alum**. When the adjuvant MF59 was present, the antibody titer for the combination vaccine increased approximately 6-fold. **Serum** samples were also tested for complement-mediated bactericidal titers to MenC strain 60E and MenB strain 44/76. The combination vaccine elicited high titers of **serum** bactericidal antibody for both NmB and NmC. 2-5 fold higher NmB bactericidal titers were obtained with the combination vaccine than with the NmB vaccine alone. The antibodies directed to meningococcal B and C induced by the vaccine combination comprising NmB and NmC were bactericidal.
USE - (I) is useful for treating or preventing infection due to Neisserial bacteria.
Dwg.0/2

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-146945 [15] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-043397
TITLE: Oral vaccine compositions comprise protein **antigens** encapsulated within alginate microspheres to induce an immune response against the protein **antigen**.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): JUNG, S Y; KWON, I C; PARK, J A; JEONG, S Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KOAD) KOREA ADV INST SCI & TECHNOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 88
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001000233	A1	20010104	(200115)*	EN	64

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 9955295 A 20010131 (200124)
KR 2001003853 A 20010115 (200147)
KR 2002005563 A 20020117 (200250)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001000233	A1	WO 1999-KR466	19990819
AU 9955295	A	AU 1999-55295	19990819
KR 2001003853	A	KR 1999-24336	19990625
KR 2002005563	A	KR 2001-701096	20010126

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9955295	A	Based on	WO 2001000233

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 1999-24336 19990625
AN 2001-146945 [15] WPIDS
AB WO 200100233 A UPAB: 20011026
NOVELTY - A vaccine composition (I) for oral administration consisting essentially of a protein **antigen** (Ia), to induce an immune response to the **antigen**, encapsulated in alginate microspheres (Ib), is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process (M1) for preparing (I) which involves: (a) mixing aliquot of (Ia) or, (Ia) and an immune adjuvant with a alginate aqueous solution;
(b) homogenizing by adding a mixture of the alginate and (Ia) to n-octanol containing an emulsifier; (c) spraying n-octanol solution containing calcium chloride (CaCl2) into the emulsion while stirring the whole emulsion slowly;
(d) adding additional CaCl2 solution to saturate the emulsion, and curing microspheres;
(e) dehydrating microspheres by adding dehydrating solvent; and (f) collecting the microspheres on membrane filters and washing with alcohol, and then drying in vacuo. ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; virucide.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. The biological activity of a vaccine comprising **pneumococcal** surface protein A(PspA) was tested in mice. Female Balb/c mice, 6 to 8 weeks old were kept under standard specific pathogen free (SPF) conditions and immunized with 40 micro g of PsaA, the emulsion of the **antigens** dissolved in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (200 micro l) and **complete Freund's adjuvant**. Blood was collected from a puncture of the retroorbital plexuses. **Serum** was separated from whole blood following coagulation at 4 deg. C for 18 hours by centrifugation. Gut samples were collected. PsaA specific antibody responses at **serum**, gut wash and lung lavage were assayed by enzyme linked immunsorbent assay (ELISA). At 2 weeks after third immunization, the levels of anti-PsaA antibodies of Immunoglobulin (Ig)G and IgA increased generally.
USE - (I) causes a mucosal immunity response (claimed) against the **antigen** delivered.
ADVANTAGE - The alginate-encapsulated **antigen** shows higher level of antigenicity than the naked protein **antigen** and is considered a proper carrier for an efficient delivery of **antigens** by the Peyer's patch and by concomitant transport through lymphatics because of having less than 5 micro m diameter. PsaA **antigens** were suspended in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 3% sodium carbonate (Na2CO3) immediately before peroral immunization with 40 micro

g/mouse of encapsulated PsaA (EPsaA) or naked PsaA (NPsaA). At 2 weeks after triple immunizations of mice with N(PsaA) or E(PsaA), PsaA specific antibody responses at **serum** , gut wash and lung lavage were assayed. The effect of the carrier on the immunogenicity of orally-administered PsaA was investigated by comparing the immune responses of the mice immunized with E(PsaA) and N(PsaA). E(PsaA) induced prominent Immunoglobulin (Ig)G, and IgA responses at **serum**, bronchoalveolar sites, and intestine among these groups, suggesting that the encapsulated **antigen** enhance both the systemic and the mucosal antibody responses probably by the protection of **antigens** against degradation. Dwg.0/14

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000143758 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10678959
TITLE: CpG oligodeoxynucleotides act as adjuvants for **pneumococcal** polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccines and enhance antipolysaccharide immunoglobulin G2a (IgG2a) and IgG3 antibodies.
AUTHOR: Chu R S; McCool T; Greenspan N S; Schreiber J R; Harding C V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pathology, Case Western Reserve University, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI27862 (NIAID)
AI34343 (NIAID)
AI35726 (NIAID)
+
SOURCE: Infection and immunity, (2000 Mar) Vol. 68, No. 3, pp. 1450-6.
Journal code: 0246127. ISSN: 0019-9567.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Mar 2000
Last Updated on STN: 27 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 16 Mar 2000

AB **Pneumococcal** polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccines elicit antipolysaccharide antibodies, but multiple doses are required to achieve protective antibody levels in children. In addition, the immunogenicity of experimental multivalent **pneumococcal** conjugate vaccines varies with different polysaccharide serotypes. One strategy to improve these vaccines is to incorporate an adjuvant to enhance their immunogenicity. Synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides containing unmethylated CpG motifs (CpG **ODN**) are adjuvants that promote T-cell and T-dependent antibody responses to protein **antigens**, but it has been unclear whether CpG **ODN** can enhance polysaccharide-specific antibody responses. The present studies demonstrate significant adjuvant activity of CpG **ODN** for antibody responses against **Streptococcus pneumoniae** polysaccharide types 19F and 6B induced by conjugates of 19F and 6B with the protein carrier CRM(197). BALB/c ByJ mice were injected with 19F-CRM(197) or 6B-CRM(197) with or without CpG **ODN**, and **sera** were tested for anti-19F or anti-6B antibodies by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The polysaccharide-specific antibody response to 19F-CRM(197) alone was predominantly of the immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) and IgM isotypes, but addition of CpG **ODN** markedly increased geometric mean titers of total anti-19F antibody (23-fold), anti-19F IgG2a (26-fold), and anti-19F IgG3 (>246-fold). The polysaccharide-specific antibody response to 6B-CRM(197) alone consisted only of IgM, but addition of CpG **ODN** induced high titers of anti-6B IgG1 (>78-fold

increase), anti-6B IgG2a (>54-fold increase), and anti-6B IgG3 (>3,162-fold increase). CpG **ODN** also increased anti-CRM(197) IgG2a and IgG3. Adjuvant effects were not observed with control non-CpG **ODN**. Thus, CpG **ODN** significantly enhance antipolysaccharide IgG responses (especially IgG2a and IgG3) induced by these glycoconjugate vaccines.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 28 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-550986 [46] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-160690
TITLE: Inducing an immune response by intranasal administration of pathogen-derived **antigen** and interleukin-12, particularly for protection against mucosal pathogens.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): ARULANANDAM, B P; METZGER, D W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MEDI-N) MEDICAL COLLEGE OHIO
COUNTRY COUNT: 85
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9944635	A1	19990910	(199946)*	EN	69
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9929808	A	19990920	(200007)		
EP 1058557	A1	20001213	(200066)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
CN 1298307	A	20010606	(200157)		
JP 2002505302	W	20020219	(200216)		75
AU 747917	B	20020530	(200247)		
NZ 506650	A	20031128	(200382)		
AU 2002300830	A1	20030220	(200427)#		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9944635	A1	WO 1999-US4678	19990304
AU 9929808	A	AU 1999-29808	19990304
EP 1058557	A1	EP 1999-911081	19990304
		WO 1999-US4678	19990304
CN 1298307	A	CN 1999-803679	19990304
JP 2002505302	W	WO 1999-US4678	19990304
		JP 2000-534236	19990304
AU 747917	B	AU 1999-29808	19990304
NZ 506650	A	NZ 1999-506650	19990304
		WO 1999-US4678	19990304
AU 2002300830	A1 Div ex	AU 1999-29808	19990304
		AU 2002-300830	20020830

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9929808	A Based on	WO 9944635

EP 1058557	A1	Based on	WO 9944635
JP 2002505302	W	Based on	WO 9944635
AU 747917	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9929808
		Based on	WO 9944635
NZ 506650	A	Based on	WO 9944635

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-35188 19980305; AU 2002-300830 20020830

AN 1999-550986 [46] WPIDS

AB WO 9944635 A UPAB: 19991110

NOVELTY - An immune response to a pathogen is induced, or enhanced, by intranasal administration of interleukin-12 (IL-12) and an **antigen** (Ag) from the pathogen.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for induction of a Th1-like immune response to a pathogen by intranasal administration of Ag and IL-12.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; antiviral; antiparasitic; antifungal; immunostimulant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - IL-12 redirects the mucosal component of the immune system towards Th1-type cytokine and antibody profiles, and modifies cytokine/antibody expression in distant systemic compartments. Mice were immunized on day 0 with 0.1 mg dinitrophenyl-ovalbumin conjugate (DNP-OVA) and 10 mu g cholera toxin B-subunit, and on days 0, 1, 2 and 3 with 1 mu g recombinant murine IL-12. The animals were boosted with conjugate on days 14 and 28, and were given another dose of IL-12 on day 28. All treatments were intranasal. Compared with animals immunized without IL-12, the treated animals showed significantly higher levels of mRNA for interferon gamma (both in spleen and lung) and for IL-10 (in spleen only), while expression of mRNA for IL-5 (associated with a Th2-type response) was reduced or suppressed. Treatment wiht IL-12 also caused increased levels of:
(a) immunoglobulin (Ig) G2a anti-OVA antibodies in bronchoalveolar washing, and
(b) IgG2a, 2b and 3 anti-DNP responses in the **serum**, also a temporary reduction in IgG1 levels. Fecal levels of IgG2a were also increased but those of IgA were decreased.

USE - The method is used to immunize against mucosal pathogens, especially (myco)bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi, for prevention and treatment of infection. Mice were immunized intranasally with a H1N1 influenza subunit vaccine on day 0, and with 1 mu g recombinant murine IL-12 on days 0, 1, 2 and 3. After 4-5 weeks, the animals were challenged with infectious infleunza virus A/PR8/34, at a dose designed to give about 50% kill in animals given the vaccine without IL-12. All animals that received IL-12 survived, with significant reduction in morbidity as assessed by weight loss, compared with those given vaccine only.

ADVANTAGE - When administered intranasally, IL-12 acts as adjuvant, increasing Ag-specific mucosal and systemic responses, specifically Th1-type cytokine response (increased expression of interferon gamma) and humoral response (increased levels of IgG2a, 2b and 3). Intranasal administration has the same effect as parenteral administration but is non-invasive and safer Dwg.0/14

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 28 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1000407541 JICST-EPlus Full-text

TITLE: Substances of helminthes reacting with C reactive protein in human **serum**.

AUTHOR: OIKAWA YOSABURO; IKEDA TERUAKI

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kanazawa Med. Univ.

SOURCE: Ohara Sogo Byoin Nenpo, (1999) vol. 42, pp. 5-9.
Journal Code: Y0686A (Fig. 2, Tbl. 3, Ref. 10)
ISSN: 0285-3671

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New

AB C reactive **protein** (CRP) is an acute phase **serum protein** that reacts with the phosphoryl-choline of **pneumococcal** somatic C polysaccharide and some **polycations** like a protamine in the sperm cells, etc. In Ochterlony's test for helminthic diseases, a nonspecific precipitin is produced between the **serum** with high-level of CRP and the parasite **antigens**. Araki (1983) discussed that the precipitation would be produced by the reaction between the **serum** CRP and the parasite **antigens**. We demonstrated this reaction experimentally and proved that the precipitin was produced at the cases of the **sera** with over 3+ CRP-levels against the **antigens** of some nematodes. The **sera** with over 4+ CRP-levels produced precipitin with not only the nematode- but also the cestode- and the trematode-**antigens**. In electrophoretic study, CRP-reactive parasite-**antigens** moved to both anodic and cathodic sides in the **antigens** of Ascaris suum, but those did not move from the additional point in Fasciola sp. -**antigens**. In immunohistochemical study using the worm sections of some helminthes, **serum**-CRP reacted strongly with the testes of Toxocara canis. From these results, the protamine-like substance may be existing also in the testes of nematode. (author abst.)

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 28 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:253556 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: ZD630
TITLE: Enhanced protective antibody responses to PspA after intranasal or subcutaneous injections of PspA genetically fused to granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor or interleukin-2
AUTHOR: Wortham C; Grinberg L; Kaslow D C; Briles D E; McDaniel L S; Lees A; Flora M; Snapper C M; Mond J J (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Uniformed Serv Univ Hlth Sci, Dept Med, 4301 Jones Bridge Rd, Bethesda, MD 20814 USA (Reprint); Uniformed Serv Univ Hlth Sci, Dept Med, Bethesda, MD 20814 USA; Uniformed Serv Univ Hlth Sci, Dept Pathol, Bethesda, MD 20814 USA; Uniformed Serv Univ Hlth Sci, Biomed Instrumentat Ctr, Bethesda, MD 20814 USA; NIAID, Parasit Dis Lab, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; Univ Alabama, Dept Microbiol, Birmingham, AL 35294 USA; Univ Mississippi, Med Ctr, Dept Surg, Jackson, MS 39216 USA; Univ Mississippi, Med Ctr, Dept Microbiol, Jackson, MS 39216 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (APR 1998) Vol. 66, No. 4, pp. 1513-1520.
ISSN: 0019-9567.
PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 34
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1998
Last Updated on STN: 1998

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Antibody to **pneumococcal** surface protein A (PspA) has been shown to be protective for **Streptococcus pneumoniae** infections in mice. In an attempt to define a model for inducing protective antibody to PspA in

the absence of adjuvant, we designed two genetic fusions, PspA-interleukin-2 [IL-2]) and PspA-granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF). These constructs maintained high cytokine function in vitro, as tested by their activity on IL-2 or GM-CSP-dependent cell lines. While intranasal immunization with PspA induced no detectable anti-PspA response, both PspA-IL-2 and PspA-GM-CSF stimulated high immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) antibody responses, Interestingly, only the PspA-IL-2, not the PspA-GM-CSF, construct stimulated IgG2a antibody responses, suggesting that this construct directed the response along a TH1-dependent pathway. Comparable enhancement of the anti-PspA response with similar isotype profiles was observed after subcutaneous immunization as well. The enhancement observed with PspA-IL-2 was dependent on IL-2 activity in that it was not seen in IL-2 receptor knockout mice, while PspA in **alum** induced high-titer antibody in these mice, The antibody was tested for its protective activity in a mouse lethality model using **S. pneumoniae** WU-R2. Passive transfer of 1:90 dilutions of **sera** from mice immunized with PspA-IL-2 and PspA-GM-CSF elicited protection of CBA/N mice against intravenous challenge with over 170 50% lethal doses of capsular type 3 strain WU2, Only 0.17 mu g or less of IgG antibody to PspA was able to provide passive protection against otherwise fatal challenge with **S. pneumoniae**. The data demonstrate that designing protein-cytokine fusions may be a useful approach for mucosal immunization and can induce high-titer systemic protective antibody responses.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95179012 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7874029
TITLE: Production and immunochemical characterization of Neisseria meningitidis group B antiserum for the diagnosis of purulent meningitis.
AUTHOR: Alkmin M G; Shimizu S H; Landgraf I M; Gaspari E N; Melles C E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Secoes de Imunologia, Instituto Adolfo Lutz, SP, Brasil.
SOURCE: Brazilian journal of medical and biological research = Revista brasileira de pesquisas medicas e biologicas / Sociedade Brasileira de Biofisica ... [et al.], (1994 Jul) Vol. 27, No. 7, pp. 1627-34.
Journal code: 8112917. ISSN: 0100-879X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Brazil
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199504
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 19 Apr 1995
Entered Medline: 6 Apr 1995

AB Unlike Neisseria meningitidis groups A, C, Y and W135, the group B capsular polysaccharide has been shown to be chemically and immunologically identical to the capsular polysaccharide of Escherichia coli K1. Both components are sialic acid homopolymers and are poorly immunogenic. Nevertheless, due to the high incidence of Neisseria meningitidis group B meningitis in the population of the State of Sao Paulo, preparing antiserum to this serogroup for diagnostic purposes has become a matter of high priority. Of the many immunization schemes proposed, intravenous inoculation of whole bacteria previously inactivated with formaldehyde and simultaneous intradermal inoculation with a mixture of the bacterial polysaccharide fraction and whole bacteria in **complete Freund;s adjuvant** have produced the best results. The

antiserum was treated with immunoadsorbents prepared with aluminum chloride and protein and/or polysaccharide **antigens** from each of the following heterologous bacteria: Haemophilus influenzae type b, **Streptococcus pneumoniae**, Escherichia coli other than K1, and Staphylococcus aureus, in order to eliminate cross-reactivity. For quality control analysis, the antiserum was assessed by the immunodiffusion, counterimmunoelectrophoresis, dot-ELISA, and immuno-blot techniques against homologous **antigens**. Specificity was obtained after treating the antiserum with Haemophilus influenzae type b polysaccharide immunosorbent.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 94369200 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994369200
TITLE: Towards a preventive HIV vaccine - Lessons from history.
AUTHOR: Tramont E.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Biotechnology Center, Maryland Univ. Biotechnology Inst., 618 West Lombard St.,Baltimore, MD 21201, United States
SOURCE: AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, (1994) Vol. 10, No. SUPPL. 2, pp. S181-S185. .
ISSN: 0889-2229 CODEN: ARHRE7
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jan 1995
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jan 1995

DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:523290 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396136697
TITLE: Efficacy of Pasteurella haemolytica subunit **antigens** in a goat model of pasteurellosis.
AUTHOR(S): Purdy, Charles W. [Reprint author]; Straus, David C.; Struck, Douglas; Foster, Gene S. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: USDA, Agric. Res. Serv., Conserv. Prod. Res. Lab., Bushland, TX 79012, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1993) Vol. 54, No. 10, pp. 1637-1647.
CODEN: AJVRAH. ISSN: 0002-9645.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Nov 1993
Last Updated on STN: 19 Nov 1993

AB The effectiveness of Pasteurella haemolytica biovar A, serovar 1 (Ph1) subunit vaccines was tested in goats, using challenge exposure by transthoracic injection. Twenty-two weanling male Spanish goats were randomly allotted to 4 groups. Six goats were given 2 transthoracic injections into the lung 18 days apart with live Ph1 impregnated in agar beads (positive controls). Six goats were not given injections (negative controls). Five goats were given 2 transthoracic injections into the lung 18 days apart with 4.6 mg of cytotoxin in agar beads. The remaining 5 goats were given 2 IM injections, 18 days apart, into the thigh with 4.6 mg of cytotoxin emulsified in **incomplete**

Freunds' adjuvant. Twenty-four days after the second injection, all goats were challenge-exposed to live Ph1 by transthoracic injection into the lung, and 4 days later, all goats were euthanatized and necropsied. **Serum** neutralizing anticytotoxin titer was measured throughout the experiment. Mean volume of consolidated lung tissue was 0.38 cm-3 for the positive control group, 32 cm-3 for the negative control group; 19 cm-3 for the cytotoxin-lung group; and 88 cm-3 for the cytotoxin-adjuvant-IM group. Only the positive control group was protected from Ph1 challenge exposure. The Ph1 cytotoxin subunit vaccine alone appeared to be ineffective, and the anticytotoxin titer was not correlated with protection. In a separate trial, 32 weanling male Spanish goats were randomly allotted to 5 groups. Each was given 2 transthoracic injections into the lung 22 days apart. Six goats were given Ph1 cytotoxin impregnated into agar beads; 6 were given Ph1 lipopolysaccharide impregnated in agar beads; 6 were given Ph1 capsule impregnated in agar-beads. Six goats were given agar beads only (negative controls), and 6 were given live Ph1 impregnated into agar beads (positive controls). Twenty days after the second injection, all goats were challenge-exposed to live Ph1 by transthoracic injection into the lung, and 4 days later, all goats were euthanatized and necropsied. Mean volume of consolidated lung tissue was 0.14 cm-3 for the positive control group, 7.59 cm-3 for the negative control group, 11.21 cm-3 for the cytotoxin group, 10.19 cm-3 for the lipopolysaccharide group, and 1.6 cm-3 for the capsule group. Again, only injection of live Ph1 (positive controls) induced solid protection; however, the capsule subunit vaccine induced partial protection against challenge exposure in this trial. Lipopolysaccharide and cytotoxin subunit vaccines were ineffective in protecting goats against challenge exposure with live Ph1.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 28 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:433465 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: FY331
TITLE: IMMUNOGENICITY OF **STREPTOCOCCUS-PNEUMONIAE** TYPE-14 CAPSULAR POLYSACCHARIDE - INFLUENCE OF CARRIERS AND ADJUVANTS ON ISOTYPE DISTRIBUTION
AUTHOR: VANDEWIJGERT J H H M (Reprint); VERHEUL A F M; SNIPPE H; CHECK I J; HUNTER R L
CORPORATE SOURCE: STATE UNIV UTRECHT, EIJKMAN WINKLER LAB MED MICROBIOL, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS; EMORY UNIV, DEPT PATHOL & LAB MED, ATLANTA, GA 30322
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: NETHERLANDS; USA
SOURCE: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (AUG 1991) Vol. 59, No. 8, pp. 2750-2757.
ISSN: 0019-9567.
PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 39
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB This project investigated the effects of novel carriers and adjuvants on the isotype of murine immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody to **pneumococcal** capsular polysaccharide type 14 (S14PS). S14PS conjugated to bovine **serum** albumin induced a weak antibody response which was 100% IgG1 following injection without adjuvant. The same polysaccharide conjugated to flagella of Salmonella typhi induced an antibody response which was 88% IgG3. S14PS-bovine **serum** albumin was injected with block copolymer

L121 or Quil A in squalane-in-water emulsions. The copolymer L121 was at least as effective as Quil A or **complete Freund adjuvant** in inducing IgG antibodies. IgG1 was the dominant subclass for all. Addition of monophosphoryl lipid A, but not the threonyl derivative of muramyl dipeptide or nontoxic Rhodopseudomonas sphaeroides lipopolysaccharide, to copolymer L121 increased production of the IgG2a, IgG2b, and IgG3 subclasses. S14PS-flagella with copolymer L121 induced higher titers with a markedly altered isotype distribution: 13% IgG1, 52% IgG2a, 6% IgG2b, and 29% IgG3. Monophosphoryl lipid A added to L121 reduced IgG1 antibody to 5%, but increased IgG2a antibody to 14%, IgG2b antibody to 3%, and IgG3 antibody to 78%. These studies demonstrate that both the carrier and the adjuvant can influence the titer and isotype distribution of antipolysaccharide antibody responses.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86125688 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3937392
TITLE: [Detection of noncapsular **antigens** in **pneumococcus**].
Vyiavlenie nepasul'nykh **antigenov** pnevmokokka.
AUTHOR: Padiukov L n; Tarasova N L
SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, (1985 Nov) No. 11, pp. 43-6.
Journal code: 0415217. ISSN: 0372-9311.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 7 Mar 1986

AB Complex **antigenic** preparations obtained from noncapsular **pneumococcal** strains were used for the immunization of rabbits and guinea pigs. The injection of the preparations in **complete Freund's adjuvant** for 5 weeks led to the appearance of antibodies in their **sera**. The antibodies were detected by the double immunodiffusion test. The preparations obtained from different strains by extraction (with Triton X-100 or sodium deoxycholate) or by disintegration contain common **pneumococcal antigens**.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85034567 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6208403
TITLE: Antibody to epiglycanin and radioimmunoassay to detect epiglycanin-related glycoproteins in body fluids of cancer patients.
AUTHOR: Codington J F; Bhavanandan V P; Bloch K J; Nikrui N; Ellard J V; Wang P S; Jeanloz R W
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-08418 (NCI)
CA-17686 (NCI)
CA-18600 (NCI)
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, (1984 Nov) Vol. 73, No. 5, pp. 1029-38.
Journal code: 7503089. ISSN: 0027-8874.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198412
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1984

AB By means of a radioimmunoassay, which utilized [125I]-epiglycanin and anti-epiglycanin antiserum induced in rabbits by injections of viable TA3-Ha ascites cells with **Freund's complete adjuvant**, picogram quantities of epiglycanin could be detected. Anti-epiglycanin antiserum was similarly produced in allogeneic mice. Unlabeled epiglycanin lost the capacity to compete with [125I]epiglycanin in the radioimmunoassay as a result of periodate oxidation or incubation with endo-alpha-N-acetyl-D-galactosaminidase (**Diplococcus pneumoniae**), an enzyme found to cleave only the disaccharide beta-D-galactopyranosyl- (1----3)-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-galactose chain from serine or threonine residues in epiglycanin. Glycosylhydrolases known to cleave alpha-D-mannose, beta-D-galactose (1,4-linked), beta-N-acetyl-D- glucosamine, and alpha-N-acetyl-D-galactosamine did not reduce the activity of epiglycanin. Neuraminidase enhanced the activity twofold to fivefold. The finding that little or no activity was demonstrated by the disaccharide, the reduced disaccharide, or other glycoproteins containing the same disaccharide chain suggested that the **antigenic** determinant probably involved the disaccharide and a unique amino acid sequence at the site of its attachment. By means of the radioimmunoassay epiglycanin cross-reactive **antigens** were detected in the peritoneal or pleural fluid and in the **sera** of patients with metastatic cancer. Lower concentrations of epiglycanin-like **antigen**(s) were found in the peritoneal fluid of patients with hepatitis or liver cirrhosis but not in normal **serum**.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82075265 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6796542
TITLE: Effects of prostaglandin synthesis inhibition on the immune response.
AUTHOR: Schleimer R P; Benjamini E
SOURCE: Immunopharmacology, (1981 Sep) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 205-19.
Journal code: 7902474. ISSN: 0162-3109.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 12 Feb 1982

AB Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis at the time of **antigen** presentation was used to test the role of prostaglandins in the inductive stage of the in vivo immune response to several **antigens**. Indomethacin and Ro 20-5720, two prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors, produced a several-fold enhancement of the primary immunoglobulin (Ig) M and IgG anti-sheep red blood cell plaque-forming cell (PFC) response in CAF1 mice. Indomethacin and Ro 20-5720 also enhanced the antibody response to chicken **serum** albumin (CSA) in buffered saline. However, the antibody response to CSA in **Freund's** adjuvant was reduced by indomethacin treatment. Indomethacin treatment enhanced the PFC response to a chicken lysozyme-lipopolysaccharide conjugate, and did not greatly affect the PFC response to **pneumococcal** polysaccharide. The allogeneic cytotoxic response to the El-4 tumor line was delayed by indomethacin treatment and, since this tumor does not synthesize prostaglandins, we speculate that prostaglandin synthesis by the host is important in the generation of a

cytotoxic response to this tumor. It is concluded that the role of prostaglandins in the induction of the immune response varies, and can be proinductive or anti-inductive, depending on the eliciting **antigen**.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 78238400 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978238400
TITLE: Radioimmunoassay for tubulin detection.
AUTHOR: Le Guern C.; Pradelles P.; Dray F.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Immunochim. Analyt., Inst. Pasteur, Paris, France
SOURCE: FEBS Letters, (1977) Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 97-100. .
CODEN: FEBLAL
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
023 Nuclear Medicine
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LANGUAGE: English

AB Tubulin was prepared from mouse brain and purified by chromatography on phosphocellulose (M.D. Weingarten et al., 1975). Rabbits were immunized with 3 monthly injections of 25 µg purified tubulin emulsified in **Freund**'s adjuvant. Iodinated tubulin was prepared by the chloramine T method using Na125I. For the assay, iodinated tubulin is mixed with the sample under investigation, diluted anti-**serum** and a specific rabbit anti- **Pneumococcus** antibody (used as carrier during the **antigen**-antibody precipitation). After 18 hr incubation at 4°C goat rabbit globulin antiserum is added followed by an additional incubation of 5 hr at 4°C. The tubes are centrifuged, the supernatants discarded and the radioactivity of the pellets determined with a gamma-counter. The method permits measurement of quantities as low as 50 pg tubulin. Specifity of the assay has been tested by determinations of tubulin in crude mouse brain extracts, in which tubulin represents about 10% of the total proteins, and in various fractions obtained by chromatography. The method is about 5000-fold more sensitive than that recently described by I. Gozes et al. (FEBS-Letters 73, 109, 1977) and may be particularly convenient to the study of tubulin synthesis in cultures of primary neurons where very small amounts of material are available.

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77028955 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1977028955
TITLE: Suppressor T cells and host resistance to type III pneumoccocus after treatment with antilymphocyte **serum**.
AUTHOR: Barth R.F.; Singla O.; Liu C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Pathol. Oncol., Univ. Kansas Med. Cent., Kansas City, Kans. 66103, United States
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (1975) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 1307-1312. .
CODEN: INFIBR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LANGUAGE: English

AB The antibody response to type III **pneumococcal** polysaccharide (SSS III) was significantly increased in mice treated with antilymphocyte **serum** (ALS). BALB/c mice given 0.25 ml of ALS on days -1, 0, and 1 relative to the days of

immunization with 0.5 μg of SSS III had a 20 fold increment (11,383 increased to 199,917) in the number of splenic plaque forming cells enumerated on day 5 compared with untreated, immunized controls. This effect has been attributed to the elimination of a subpopulation of thymus derived lymphocytes (T cells) that has suppressor function. The present series of experiments relate the augmented antibody response to SSS III in mice treated with ALS to increased host resistance after infection with **Streptococcus pneumoniae**, type III (Pn III). The 50% lethal dose of Pn III in nonimmunized mice was 102 and the 100% lethal dose was 103 organisms. Mice immunized with 0.5 μg of SSS III and challenged 5 days later with Pn III were completely protected against a dose of up to 108 organisms. Mice treated with 0.25 ml of ALS on days -1, 0, and 1, immunized with SSS III on day 0, and challenged with 2.5 x 109 Pn III on day 5 had a mean survival time of >100 h compared with 16 h for immunized non **serum** treated controls. Animals given a single injection of ALS before immunization showed no increase in resistance, whereas mice treated after immunization had significant prolongation of survival times. Untreated, immunized mice challenged with 5 x 109, 1 x 109, or 5 x 108 Pn III survived 14 to 19 h, whereas ALS treated animals had mean survival times of 48, 174, and 222 h, respectively. These findings suggest that immunoregulatory T cells may have a biologically significant effect in a narrow zone in which the normal host immune response is insufficient but still potentially capable of providing some additional degree of protection if suppressor cells are eliminated.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 28 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75181578 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1975181578
TITLE: Heterogeneity of the BALB/c antiphosphorylcholine antibody response at the precursor cell level.
AUTHOR: Gearhart P.J.; Sigal N.H.; Klinman N.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Pathol., Univ. Pennsylvania Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa. 19174, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Medicine, (1975) Vol. 141, No. 1, pp. 56-71.
CODEN: JEMEAV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

AB Immune responsiveness to phosphorylcholine (PC) in BALB/c mice was characterized by combining (a) usage of highly sensitive radioimmunoassays for quantitation of antibody, heavy chain class, and idiotype on a weight basis; (b) isolation of PC specific B cells in fragment cultures; and (c) stimulation in a carrier primed environment with the PC hapten coupled to carrier through a tripeptide spacer in order to maximize carrier recognition. The specificity and accuracy of the radioimmunoassays were verified by specific inhibition, lack of nonspecific binding, and excellent concordance of values for monoclonal antibody concentration obtained independently for Fab and idiotype content. The latter evidence also serves as strong confirmation of the monoclonality of in vitro monofocal responses as well as the preservation of the idiotype on antibodies of differing immunoglobulin classes. The results indicate that while B cells expressing the TEPC 15 plasmacytoma idiotype predominate, other idiotypes may be represented by 2-50% of PC specific precursors, and monoclonal antibodies even of the TEPC 15 idiotype are produced in both the IgM and IgG1 immunoglobulin classes. These findings are confirmed by the analysis of **serum** antibodies produced in carrier primed mice immunized with hapten coupled through a tripeptide spacer, thus reemphasizing

the enhancement of primary responsiveness, particularly IgG1 production, by maximizing carrier recognition. The finding of idiotype diversity in the PC response, as well as diversity of expression in terms of quantity and immunoglobulin class of antibody synthesized by the clonal progeny of B cells within the TEPC 15 clonotype emphasize the heterogeneity of the B cell population both in terms of the specificity repertoire and the physiological state of cells even within a single clonotype.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:185849 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197458015543; BA58:15543
TITLE: THE EFFECT OF TRANSPLANTED METHYL CHOLANTHRENE INDUCED FIBRO SARCOMATA AND CORYNEBACTERIUM-PARVUM ON THE IMMUNE RESPONSE OF CBA TO A-HEJ MICE TO THYMUS DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT **ANTIGENS**.
AUTHOR(S): JAMES K; GHAFFAR A; MILNE I
SOURCE: British Journal of Cancer, (1974) Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 11-20.
CODEN: BJCAAI. ISSN: 0007-0920.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:53:02 ON 10 OCT 2006)

L9 1123 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AND VACCINES)/CT
L10 325 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND ANTIGENS/CT
L11 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 AND (ANTISERUMS OR BLOOD SERUM)/CT

L12 9 L11 NOT L6

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 04 Jan 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:6418 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:86563
TITLE: Carbohydrate-phosphorylcholine conjugate molecules for vaccine and drug screening as well as for treatment and diagnosis of bacterial infection of respiratory tract
INVENTOR(S): Taha, Muhamed-Kheir; Huteau, Valerie; Nato, Farida; Leduc, Mireille; Lafaye, Pierre; Alonso, Jean-Michel; England, Patrick; Bay, Sylvie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Pasteur, Fr.
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2472818	AA	20051230	CA 2004-2472818	20040630
CA 2511084	AA	20051230	CA 2005-2511084	20050629
WO 2006003518	A2	20060112	WO 2005-IB2316	20050630

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,

GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM,
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,
IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG,
BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 2004-2472818 A 20040630

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:86563

AB The present invention relates to hapten containing carbohydrate-phosphorylcholine conjugate mol., and more particularly, relates to synthetic phosphorylcholine-N-acetyl-D-galactosamine mols. and their use for treating and/or preventing bacterial infection of respiratory tract. Furthermore, the present invention is concerned with compns., vaccines and methods for providing an immune response and/or a protective immunity to animals against a bacterial infection of respiratory tract and methods and test kits for the diagnosis of bacterial infection of respiratory tract and screening of an active mol. interacting with a phosphorylcholine mol.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Feb 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:117857 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:168811
TITLE: Identification of opsonic antigens expressed by pathogenic microbes during infection for use as vaccines and to generate therapeutic antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Foster, Simon; Mond, James; Clarke, Simon; McDowell, Philip; Brummel, Kirsty
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Sheffield, UK; Biosynexus Incorporated
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 189 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003011899	A2	20030213	WO 2002-GB3606	20020802
WO 2003011899	A3	20040226		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2453937	AA	20030213	CA 2002-2453937	20020802
AU 2002355677	A1	20030217	AU 2002-355677	20020802
EP 1412379	A2	20040428	EP 2002-751380	20020802
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,				

PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

JP 2004536885	T2	20041209	JP 2003-517090		20020802
US 2005256299	A1	20051117	US 2004-485517		20040916
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-18825	A	20010802
			GB 2002-349	A	20020109
			WO 2002-GB3606	W	20020802

AB The invention relates to a method, i.e. SEREX or serol. identification of antigens by recombinant expression cloning, for the identification of antigenic polypeptides, typically opsonic antigens, expressed by pathogenic microbes. The identified antigens are useful as vaccines, and for generating therapeutic and/or diagnostic antibodies. Thus, partial gene sequences and encoded proteins (e.g. Hex A and 29 kDa peptides) of Staphylococcus aureus and S. epidermidis were identified by the disclosed method.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Jun 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:450339 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:28294
TITLE: LL-37 is an immunostimulant
INVENTOR(S): Chertov, Oleg; Oppenheim, Joost J.; Yang, De; Anderson, Glenn M.; Wooters, Joseph M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2002072495	A1	20020613	US 2001-960876		20010921
US 2004013679	A1	20040122	US 2003-619715		20030714
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-233983P	P	20000921
			US 2001-960876	B1	20010921

AB The invention provides a method of enhancing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering an effective amount of LL-37. Moreover, the invention provides a method of enhancing in a subject an immune response to a vaccine, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of LL-37 with a vaccine. Further provided is a method of detecting a compound that decreases an immune response in a subject. A method of treating an autoimmune disease in a subject is thus provided. Also provided is a vaccine comprising an immunogen and LL-37.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Dec 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900909 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:55496
TITLE: Methods and compositions for opsonophagocytic assays
INVENTOR(S): Martinez, Joseph E.; Carlone, George M.; Hickey, Michael H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Government of the United States of America,

Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, USA; Flow Applications, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000077518	A2	20001221	WO 2000-US15858	20000609
WO 2000077518	A3	20020530		
WO 2000077518	C2	20020829		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2274207	AA	20001211	CA 1999-2274207	19990611
AU 2000054768	A5	20010102	AU 2000-54768	20000609
AU 768051	B2	20031127		
EP 1226440	A2	20020731	EP 2000-939724	20000609
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
EP 1672366	A2	20060621	EP 2006-6172	20000609
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
US 6815172	B1	20041109	US 2001-9660	20011207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1999-138911P	P	19990611
	EP 2000-939724	A3	20000609
	WO 2000-US15858	W	20000609

AB Methods and compns. comprising immunoassays for the detection of functional antibodies and the anal. of vaccine efficacy are described. In particular, the present invention provides opsonophagocytic assays. The assays are useful for the rapid and simultaneous detection of multiple different functional antibodies. In preferred embodiments, the assays include fluorescent labels of multiple colors and/or intensities.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Dec 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900481 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:55489
TITLE: Streptococcus pneumoniae proteins and vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Adamou, John E.; Choi, Gil H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MedImmune, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000076540	A2	20001221	WO 2000-US15925	20000609
WO 2000076540	A3	20010208		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2371714	AA	20001221	CA 2000-2371714	20000609
EP 1185297	A2	20020313	EP 2000-939739	20000609
EP 1185297	B1	20060510		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
JP 2003501110	T2	20030114	JP 2001-502873	20000609
AU 777856	B2	20041104	AU 2000-54778	20000609
US 6887480	B1	20050503	US 2000-590991	20000609
AT 325620	E	20060615	AT 2000-939739	20000609
US 2002110562	A1	20020815	US 2002-67385	20020205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-138453P	P 19990610
			US 2000-590991	A3 20000609
			WO 2000-US15925	W 20000609

AB The present invention relates to novel immunogenic polypeptides, and fragments thereof, and vaccines for the prevention and treatment of pneumococcal infection, especially by Streptococcus pneumoniae. The invention also relates to antibodies against the disclosed polypeptides, as well as vaccines containing said polypeptides and methods of disease prevention.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:613706 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:227663
TITLE: Double mutant enterotoxin for use as an adjuvant
INVENTOR(S): Clements, John D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9947167	A1	19990923	WO 1999-US5623	19990317
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6033673	A	20000307	US 1998-44064		19980318
AU 9930893	A1	19991011	AU 1999-30893		19990317
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-44064	A	19980318
			WO 1999-US5623	W	19990317

AB The present invention is directed towards a novel composition which is a genetically distinct mutant of E. coli heat-labile enterotoxin (LT). Specifically, the mutant LT designated LT(R192G/L211A) is modified by two amino acid substitutions, i.e., the arginine at amino acid position 192 is replaced by glycine and the leucine at amino acid position 211 is replaced by alanine. The invention relates to compns. and methods for use of the novel double mutant of LT as an adjuvant. Vaccines comprising LT(R192G/L211A) and bacterial, fungal, protozoal, viral, helmenthal and other microbial pathogenic antigens are claimed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 09 Sep 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:571730 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:213099
TITLE: Vaccine for Moraxella catarrhalis
INVENTOR(S): Murphy, Timothy F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Research Foundation of State University of New York, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,607,846. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 5948412	A	19990907	US 1997-810655		19970303
US 5607846	A	19970304	US 1994-245758		19940517
CA 2189971	AA	19951123	CA 1995-2189971		19950420
CA 2189971	C	20030729			
ES 2202361	T3	20040401	ES 1995-917165		19950420
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-245758	A2	19940517

AB Compns. comprising outer membrane protein E, and peptides and oligopeptides thereof, of Moraxella catarrhalis are described. Addnl., nucleotide sequences encoding the protein, peptide, or oligopeptide are disclosed, as well as recombinant vectors containing these sequences. Protein, peptide, or oligopeptide can be produced from host cell systems containing these recombinant vectors. Peptides and oligopeptides can also be chemical synthesized. Disclosed are the uses of the protein, peptides and oligopeptides as antigens in antigenic formulations for vaccine applications or for generating antisera of diagnostic or therapeutic use; and as antigens in diagnostic immunoassays. The nucleotide sequences are useful for constructing vectors for use as vaccines for insertions into attenuated bacteria in constructing a recombinant bacterial vaccine and for inserting into a viral vector in constructing a recombinant viral vaccine. Also described is the use of nucleotide sequences related to the gene encoding E as

primers and/or probes in mol. diagnostic assays for the detection of M. catarrhalis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Feb 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:128048 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:211022
TITLE: Vaccines for nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae
INVENTOR(S): Green, Bruce A.; Zlotnick, Gary W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Praxis Biologics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 24 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 320, 971, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5601831	A	19970211	US 1990-491466	19900309
CA 2047681	AA	19900910	CA 1990-2047681	19900309
CA 2047681	C	20000201		
EP 606921	A1	19940720	EP 1994-100492	19900309
EP 606921	B1	20000802		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ES 2063965	T3	19950116	ES 1990-905112	19900309
AT 195076	E	20000815	AT 1994-100492	19900309
US 5780601	A	19980714	US 1995-447653	19950523
US 5955580	A	19990921	US 1995-449406	19950523
US 6420134	B1	20020716	US 1995-448097	19950523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-320971 B2 19890309
EP 1990-905112 A3 19900309
US 1990-491466 A3 19900309

AB Protein "e" of H. influenzae, a lipoprotein of approx. 28,000 daltons, has been purified and sequenced. Protein "e" and peptides or proteins having a shared epitope, can be used to vaccinate against non-typable (and typable) H. influenzae and to prevent otitis media caused by H. influenzae. For this purpose, protein "e" or derivs. thereof can be produced in native, synthetic or recombinant forms and can be administered alone or in conjunction with other antigens of H. influenzae. Protein "e" can also be used in multivalent vaccines designed for H. influenzae and one or more other infectious organisms. Protein "e" was isolated from Haemophilus cell envelopes and characterized, polyclonal anti-protein "e" antiserum and monoclonal anti-protein "e" antibodies were prepared, protein "e" gene was isolated and nucleotide sequence was determined and mol. cloning of the gene was performed, bactericidal activity of vaccine comprising protein "e" subunit was studied, and synergy of anti-protein "e" with other antibodies were demonstrated.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:99616 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:99616

TITLE: WHO expert committee on biological standardization
CORPORATE SOURCE: World Health Organization Expert Committee on Biological Standardization, Geneva, Switz.
SOURCE: World Health Organization Technical Report Series (1978), 626, 147 pp.
CODEN: WHOTAC; ISSN: 0512-3054
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Information is provided on standardization procedures for use with antibiotics, antibodies, antigens, blood products and related substances, and hormones and related substances. Information on the requirements for the collection, processing, and quality control of blood products, vaccines, antivenoms, etc. and guidelines for the preparation and establishment of reference materials and reference reagents for biol. substances are presented.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:54:16 ON 10 OCT 2006)
L13 0 S L11

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:54:30 ON 10 OCT 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Oct 2006 (20061007/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L14 862 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AND (VACCINES OR VACCINATION OR IMMUNIZATION))/CT
L15 15 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND ANTIGENS/CT

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006070757 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16414272
TITLE: Mucosal vaccine delivery of antigens tightly bound to an adjuvant particle made from food-grade bacteria.
AUTHOR: van Roosmalen Maarten L; Kanninga Rolf; El Khattabi Mohamed; Neef Jolanda; Audouy Sandrine; Bosma Tjibbe; Kuipers Anneke; Post Eduard; Steen Anton; Kok Jan; Buist Girbe; Kuipers Oscar P; Robillard George; Leenhouts Kees
CORPORATE SOURCE: BiOMaDe Technology Foundation, Nijenborgh 4, 9747 AG Groningen, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: Methods (San Diego, Calif.), (2006 Feb) Vol. 38, No. 2,

pp. 144-9.
Journal code: 9426302. ISSN: 1046-2023.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200604
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 11 Apr 2006
Entered Medline: 10 Apr 2006
ED Entered STN: 4 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 11 Apr 2006
Entered Medline: 10 Apr 2006
AB Mucosal immunization with subunit vaccines requires new types of antigen delivery vehicles and adjuvants for optimal immune responses. We have developed a non-living and non-genetically modified gram-positive bacterial delivery particle (GEM) that has built-in adjuvant activity and a high loading capacity for externally added heterologous antigens that are fused to a high affinity binding domain. This binding domain, the protein anchor (PA), is derived from the Lactococcus lactis AcmA cell-wall hydrolase, and contains three repeats of a LysM-type cell-wall binding motif. Antigens are produced as antigen-PA fusions by recombinant expression systems that secrete the hybrid proteins into the culture growth medium. GEM particles are then used as affinity beads to isolate the antigen-PA fusions from the complex growth media in a one step procedure after removal of the recombinant producer cells. This procedure is also highly suitable for making multivalent vaccines. The resulting vaccines are stable at room temperature, lack recombinant DNA, and mimic pathogens by their bacterial size, surface display of antigens and adjuvant activity of the bacterial components in the GEM particles. The GEM-based vaccines do not require additional adjuvant for eliciting high levels of specific antibodies in mucosal and systemic compartments.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88213591 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2966810
TITLE: Abnormal antibody responses in patients with persistent generalized lymphadenopathy.
AUTHOR: Ochs H D; Junker A K; Collier A C; Virant F S; Handsfield H H; Wedgwood R J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle 98195.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI-07073 (NIAID)
AI-12192 (NIAID)
AI-18649 (NIAID)
+
SOURCE: Journal of clinical immunology, (1988 Jan) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 57-63.
Journal code: 8102137. ISSN: 0271-9142.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 198806
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 16 Jun 1988
ED Entered STN: 8 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997

Entered Medline: 16 Jun 1988

AB Persistent, generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL) is a recognized component of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. We conducted longitudinal studies of B and T cell function in seven homosexual men with HIV infection and PGL. All seven had abnormal antibody-mediated immunity as studied by sequential assessment of in vivo antibody responses after immunization with the T-dependent neoantigens bacteriophage phi X 174 and keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH), the T-independent tetradecavalent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine, and the recall antigens diphtheria and tetanus toxoid. Compared to HIV-negative heterosexual controls, PGL patients responded with lower antibody titers and, following immunization with phage, failed to develop immunologic memory and to switch from IgM- to IgG-isotype antibody. In vitro antigen-induced antibody production was markedly diminished; and some patients showed depressed mitogen responses. There was a correlation between the degree of compromised immunity and the clinical condition; those with the most severe symptoms showed the most extensive immune deficiency. Yet despite obvious immunologic impairment five of the seven men have remained clinically stable over a 3-year follow-up period.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85190843 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3991719
TITLE: Idiotypes as internal antigens.
AUTHOR: Kohler H; McNamara M; Ward R E
SOURCE: Progress in clinical and biological research, (1985) Vol. 172B, pp. 343-53.
Journal code: 7605701. ISSN: 0361-7742.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198506
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 17 Jun 1985
ED Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 17 Jun 1985

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84226735 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6203266
TITLE: [Diagnostic pneumococcal sera and the serological typing of Streptococcus pneumoniae].
Diagnosticheskie penvmokokkovye syvorotki i serologicheskoe tipirovanie Streptococcus pneumoniae.
AUTHOR: Raginskaia V P; Baturo A P; Lifshits M B
SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, (1984 Mar) No. 3, pp. 44-6.
Journal code: 0415217. ISSN: 0372-9311.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198407
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 9 Jul 1984
ED Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 9 Jul 1984

AB The technology of the preparation of 20 diagnostic pneumococcal antisera premitting the differentiation of S. pneumoniae by K-antigen in the slide agglutination test and the capsule swelling test has been developed. The data on S. pneumoniae K-types isolated from patients have been obtained.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75148356 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4156496
TITLE: Conversion of type III pneumococcal polysaccharide low responders to high responders by immunization with a thymus-dependent form of antigen.
AUTHOR: Braley-Mullen H; Sharp G C
SOURCE: Cellular immunology, (1974 Apr) Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 49-60.
Journal code: 1246405. ISSN: 0008-8749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 4 Aug 1975

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 4 Aug 1975

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73010969 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4403777
TITLE: Hyperimmune response to a protein and a polypeptide antigen coated on pneumococcus R36A.
AUTHOR: McDonald H C; Odstrchel G; Maurer P H
SOURCE: Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950), (1972 Oct) Vol. 109, No. 4, pp. 881-3.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197211
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 25 Nov 1972

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 25 Nov 1972

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72186402 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4402113
TITLE: Inflammatory lymphoid cells. Cells in immunized lymph nodes that move to sites of inflammation.
AUTHOR: Asherson G L; Allwood G G
SOURCE: Immunology, (1972 Mar) Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 493-502.
Journal code: 0374672. ISSN: 0019-2805.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197207
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 25 Jul 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 25 Jul 1972

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72106547 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4400531
TITLE: Competition of antigens during induction of low zone tolerance.
AUTHOR: Liacopoulos P; Couderc J; Gille M F
SOURCE: European journal of immunology, (1971 Nov) Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 359-63.
Journal code: 1273201. ISSN: 0014-2980.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 19 Apr 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 19 Apr 1972

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72051932 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4107956
TITLE: [Cross-reacting microbial antigens and vaccine prophylaxis (review)].
Perekrestno reagiruiushchie antigeny mikrobov i vaktsinoprofilaktika (obzor.
AUTHOR: Stanislavskii E S
SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, (1971 Oct) Vol. 48, No. 10, pp. 42-7. Ref: 61
Journal code: 0415217. ISSN: 0372-9311.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 2 Feb 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 2 Feb 1972

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72029422 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4398890
TITLE: Immunological paralysis of mice with pneumococcal

polysaccharide antigens.
AUTHOR: Halliday W J
SOURCE: Bacteriological reviews, (1971 Sep) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 267-89.
Journal code: 0370620. ISSN: 0005-3678.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 8 Jan 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 8 Jan 1972

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71162711 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4396489
TITLE: Characterization of the antibody response to type 3 pneumococcal polysaccharide at the cellular level. II. Studies on the relative rate of antibody synthesis and release by antibody-producing cells.
AUTHOR: Baker P J; Stashak P W; Amsbaugh D F; Prescott B
SOURCE: Immunology, (1971 Apr) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 481-92.
Journal code: 0374672. ISSN: 0019-2805.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 7 Jun 1971
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 7 Jun 1971

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71162710 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4396488
TITLE: Characterization of the antibody response to type 3 pneumococcal polysaccharide at the cellular level. I. Dose-response studies and the effect of prior immunization on the magnitude of the antibody response.
AUTHOR: Baker P J; Stashak P W; Amsbaugh D F; Prescott B
SOURCE: Immunology, (1971 Apr) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 469-80.
Journal code: 0374672. ISSN: 0019-2805.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 7 Jun 1971
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 7 Jun 1971

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 70101258 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4391650
TITLE: Antibodies of restricted heterogeneity for structural study.
AUTHOR: Haber E
SOURCE: Federation proceedings, (1970 Jan-Feb) Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 66-71.
Journal code: 0372771. ISSN: 0014-9446.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 14 Mar 1970
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 14 Mar 1970

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 69280457 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4390062
TITLE: Idiotypy of rabbit antibodies. I. Comparison of idiotypy of antibodies against Salmonella typhi with that of antibodies against other bacteria in the same rabbits, or of antibodies against Salmonella typhi in various rabbits.
AUTHOR: Oudin J; Michel M
SOURCE: The Journal of experimental medicine, (1969 Sep 1) Vol. 130, No. 3, pp. 595-617.
Journal code: 2985109R. ISSN: 0022-1007.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 196910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 21 Oct 1969
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 21 Oct 1969

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 68046071 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4383410
TITLE: Secondary antibody responses in haptenic systems: cell population selection by antigen.
AUTHOR: Paul W E; Siskind G W; Benacerraf B; Ovary Z
SOURCE: Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950), (1967 Oct) Vol. 99, No. 4, pp. 760-70.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 196801

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 14 Jan 1968

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 14 Jan 1968

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:55:23 ON 10 OCT 2006)

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L16         227 S "MEINKE A"?/AU
L17        3762 S "NAGY E"?/AU
L18         370 S "HANNER M"?/AU
L19           8 S "DEWASTHALY S"?/AU
L20           2 S "STIERSCHNEIDER U"?/AU
L21           2 S L16 AND L17 AND L18 AND L19 AND L20
L22          50 S L16 AND (L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L23          16 S L17 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L24           2 S L18 AND (L19 OR L20)
L25           2 S L19 AND L20
L26        4299 S L22 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20
L27           7 S L26 AND (L5 OR L10)
L28          21 S L21 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L27
L29           7 DUP REM L28 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L29 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:204321 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:480328
TITLE: Antigenome technology: a novel approach for the selection of bacterial vaccine candidate antigens
AUTHOR(S): Meinke, Andreas; Henics, Tamas; **Hanner, Markus**; Minh, Duc Bui; **Nagy, Eszter**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Intercell AG, Vienna, A-1030, Austria
SOURCE: Vaccine (2005), 23(17-18), 2035-2041
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A novel approach for the identification of protein antigens from bacterial pathogens was previously developed in our laboratory that combines the advantages of full genome coverage and serol. antigen identification. We have applied this technol. to several bacterial pathogens of the genera Staphylococcus and Streptococcus and have, as a result, defined the "antigenome" of these pathogens. This catalog defines the most relevant antigenic proteins that are targeted by the human immune system, including their antibody binding sites. The antigenome technol. offers an integrated approach for antigen validation in order to select the most promising candidates for the development of subunit vaccines against the targeted bacterial diseases. Using this technol., novel protective antigens were discovered from several important human pathogens.
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1030052 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:365290
TITLE: Comparison of antibody repertoires against Staphylococcus aureus in healthy individuals and in acutely infected patients
AUTHOR(S): Dryla, Agnieszka; Prustomersky, Sonja; Gelbmann,

Dieter; **Hanner, Markus**; Bettinger, Edith; Kocsis, Bela; Kustos, Tamas; Henics, Tamas; Meinke, Andreas; **Nagy, Eszter**

CORPORATE SOURCE: Intercell AG, Vienna, Austria

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2005), 12(3), 387-398
CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The management of staphylococcal diseases is increasingly difficult with present medical approaches. Preventive and therapeutic vaccination is considered to be a promising alternative; however, little is known about immune correlates of protection and disease susceptibility. To better understand the immune recognition of Staphylococcus aureus by the human host, the authors studied the antistaphylococcal humoral responses in healthy people in comparison to those of patients with invasive diseases. In a series of ELISA analyses performed using 19 recombinant staphylococcal cell surface and secreted proteins, the authors measured a wide range of antibody levels, finding a pronounced heterogeneity among individuals in both donor groups. The anal. revealed marked differences in the antibody repertoires of healthy individuals with or without S. aureus carriage, as well as in those of patients in the acute phase of infection. Most importantly, the authors identified antigenic proteins for which specific antibodies were missing or underrepresented in infected patients. In contrast to the well-described transient nature of disease-induced antistaphylococcal immune response, it was demonstrated that high-titer antistaphylococcal antibodies are stable for years in healthy individuals. In addition, the authors provide evidence obtained on the basis of opsonophagocytic and neutralizing activity in vitro assays that circulating antistaphylococcal serum antibodies in healthy donors are functional. In light of these data the authors suggest that proper serol. anal. comparing the preexisting antibody repertoires of hospitalized patients with different outcomes for nosocomial staphylococcal infections could be extremely useful for the evaluation of candidate vaccine antigens in addition to protection data generated with animal models.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1059380 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:36908

TITLE: Enterococcus faecalis-derived hyperimmune serum reactive antigens, vaccines, nucleic acids and antibodies for diagnosis and treatment of bacterial infection and for antagonist screening

INVENTOR(S): Meinke, Andreas; **Nagy, Eszter**; **Hanner, Markus**; Gelbmann, Dieter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Intercell A.-G., Austria

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 175 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004106367	A2	20041209	WO 2004-EP5664	20040526
WO 2004106367	A3	20050616		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004242842	A1	20041209	AU 2004-242842		20040526
CA 2525540	AA	20041209	CA 2004-2525540		20040526
EP 1629005	A2	20060301	EP 2004-739367		20040526
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR					
CN 1798761	A	20060705	CN 2004-80015159		20040526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-450137	A	20030530
			WO 2004-EP5664	W	20040526

AB The present invention discloses isolated nucleic acid mols. encoding a hyperimmune serum reactive antigen or a fragment thereof as well as hyperimmune serum reactive antigens or fragments thereof from E. faecalis, methods for isolating such antigens and specific uses thereof. The antigens, nucleic acids encoding the antigens, vaccines, antibodies, antisense nucleic acids, siRNAs, anticalines, aptamers and spiegelmers are used for diagnosis and treatment of bacterial infection e.g. by Enterococcus, as well as for identifying antagonists.

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:996211 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	141:423303
TITLE:	Streptococcus agalactiae hyperimmune serum reactive antigens, nucleic acids and antibodies for vaccines, antagonist screening and diagnosis of bacterial infection
INVENTOR(S):	Meinke, Andreas; **Nagy, Eszter**; **Hanner, Markus**; Horky, Markus; Kallenda, Sabine; Prustomersky, Sonja
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Intercell AG, Austria
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 221 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004099242	A2	20041118	WO 2004-EP4856	20040506
WO 2004099242	A3	20050616		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,

SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,
DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL,
PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004235952	A1	20041118	AU 2004-235952	20040506
CA 2522986	AA	20041118	CA 2004-2522986	20040506
EP 1620460	A2	20060201	EP 2004-731346	20040506
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
CN 1784419	A	20060607	CN 2004-80012219	20040506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-450112	A 20030507
			EP 2003-450266	A 20031128
			WO 2004-EP4856	W 20040506

AB The present invention discloses isolated nucleic acid mols. encoding a hyperimmune serum reactive antigen or a fragment thereof as well as hyperimmune serum reactive antigens or fragments thereof from S. agalactiae, methods for isolating such antigens. The hyperimmune serum reactive antigens are useful as vaccines against bacterial infection, especially infection by S. agalactiae; for raising antibodies (e.g. monoclonal antibodies, antibody fragments, chimeric and humanized antibodies); for screening antagonists; and for diagnosing bacterial infection. Also included in the invention are anticalines, aptamers and spiegelmers, and functional RNA comprising ribozymes, antisense nucleic acids and siRNA.

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:905779 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	141:378840
TITLE:	**Streptococcus pneumoniae antigens**, polynucleotides and antibodies for antagonist screening and for diagnosis and therapy of bacterial infection
INVENTOR(S):	**Meinke, Andreas; Nagy, Eszter; Hanner, Markus; Dewasthaly, Shailesh; Stierschneider, Ulrike**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Intercell A.-G., Austria
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 191 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004092209	A2	20041028	WO 2004-EP3984	20040415
WO 2004092209	A3	20041209		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,

VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004230244	A1	20041028	AU 2004-230244	20040415
CA 2522238	AA	20041028	CA 2004-2522238	20040415
EP 1615950	A2	20060118	EP 2004-727537	20040415
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
CN 1774447	A	20060517	CN 2004-80010200	20040415
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-450087 A	20030415
			WO 2004-EP3984 W	20040415

AB The present invention discloses isolated nucleic acid mols. encoding a hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigen** or a fragment thereof as well as hyperimmune **serum** reactive **antigens** or fragments thereof from **S. pneumoniae**, methods for isolating such **antigens** and specific uses thereof. The invention also provides monoclonal antibodies, Fab fragments, chimeric antibodies and humanized antibodies specific to the **Streptococcus pneumoniae antigens**. In addition, the invention disclosed methods for antagonist screening; bacterial infection diagnosis and therapy; selection of anticalines, aptamers and spiegelmers; and manufacture of functional RNA, ribozymes, antisense nucleic acids and siRNA.

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:547350 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:95970
TITLE:	Small-fragment genomic libraries for the display of putative epitopes from clinically significant pathogens
AUTHOR(S):	Henics, T.; Winkler, B.; Pfeifer, U.; Gill, S. R.; Buschle, M.; von Gabain, A.; **Meinke, A. L.**
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Intercell AG, Vienna, Austria
SOURCE:	BioTechniques (2003), 35(1), 196-200,202,204,206,208-210 CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205
PUBLISHER:	Eaton Publishing Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Taking advantage of whole genome sequences of bacterial pathogens in many thriving diseases with global impact, a comprehensive screening procedure was developed for the identification of putative vaccine candidate **antigens**. Importantly, this procedure relies on highly representative small-fragment genomic libraries that are expressed to display frame-selected epitope-size peptides on a bacterial cell surface and to interact directly with carefully selected disease-relevant high-titer **sera**. The generation of small-fragment genomic libraries of Gram-pos. and Gram-neg. clin. significant pathogens is described, including Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus agalactiae, and **Streptococcus pneumoniae**, Enterococcus faecalis, Helicobacter pylori, Chlamydia pneumoniae, the enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli, and Campylobacter jejuni. Large-scale sequencing revealed that the libraries, which provide an average of 20-fold coverage, were random and, as demonstrated with two S. aureus libraries, highly representative. Consistent with the comprehensive nature of this approach is the identification of epitopes that reside in both annotated and

putatively novel open reading frames. The use of these libraries therefore allows for the rapid and direct identification of immunogenic epitopes with no apparent bias or difficulty that often associate with conventional expression methods.

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:575103 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:168250
TITLE: Hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** derived from expression libraries for treating or preventing pathogen infection, cancer, allergy, and autoimmune disease
INVENTOR(S): **Meinke, Andreas; Nagy, Eszter;** Von Ahsen, Uwe; Klade, Christoph; Henics, Tamas; Zauner, Wolfgang; Minh, Duc Bui; Vytvytska, Oresta; Etz, Hildegard; Dryla, Agnieszka; Weichhart, Thomas; Hafner, Martin; Tempelmaier, Brigitte
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cistem Biotechnologies Gmbh, Austria; Intercell AG
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 252 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002059148	A2	20020801	WO 2002-EP546	20020121
WO 2002059148	C2	20021031		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AT 200100130	A5	20021215	AT 2001-130	20010126
AT 410798	B	20030725		
CA 2436057	AA	20020801	CA 2002-2436057	20020121
EP 1355930	A2	20031029	EP 2002-716669	20020121
EP 1355930	B1	20051109		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2002007067	A	20040615	BR 2002-7067	20020121
JP 2004531476	T2	20041014	JP 2002-559450	20020121
CN 1649894	A	20050803	CN 2002-805765	20020121
AT 309268	E	20051115	AT 2002-716669	20020121
EP 1616876	A2	20060118	EP 2005-108422	20020121
EP 1616876	A3	20060412		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
NZ 527440	A	20060224	NZ 2002-527440	20020121
EP 1630172	A2	20060301	EP 2005-24214	20020121
EP 1630172	A3	20060503		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,				

PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

ES 2252438	T3	20060516	ES 2002-2716669	20020121
NO 2003003364	A	20030924	NO 2003-3364	20030725
ZA 2003005764	A	20040726	ZA 2003-5764	20030725
US 2005037444	A1	20050217	US 2004-470048	20040206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 2001-130	A 20010126
			EP 2002-716669	A 20020121
			WO 2002-EP546	W 20020121

AB Described is a method for identification, isolation and production of hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** from a specific pathogen, a tumor, an allergen or a tissue or host prone to autoimmunity that are suited for use as vaccines for treating related diseases in animals or humans. The method is characterized by providing an antibody preparation from a plasma pool of said given type of animal or from a human plasma pool or individual **sera** with antibodies against said specific pathogen, tumor, allergen or tissue or host prone to auto-immunity; providing at least one expression library of said specific pathogen, tumor, allergen or tissue or host prone to auto-immunity; screening said at least one expression library with said antibody preparation; identifying **antigens** which bind in said screening to antibodies in said antibody preparation; screening the identified **antigens** with individual antibody prepns. from individual **sera** from individuals with antibodies against said specific pathogen, tumor, allergen or tissue or host prone to auto-immunity; identifying the hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigen** portion of said identified **antigens** and which hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** bind to a relevant portion of said individual antibody prepns. from said individual **sera**; and optionally isolating said hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** and producing said hyperimmune **serum**-reactive **antigens** by chemical or recombinant methods.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:58:39 ON 10 OCT 2006

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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:47:15 ON 10 OCT 2006)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:47:24 ON 10 OCT 2006
L1             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALUM/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:47:29 ON 10 OCT 2006
L2          5865 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (POLYCATION? OR POLY CATION?)(S)(POLYME
               R## OR PEPTIDE OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PROTEIN OR POLYPROTEIN)
               OR ODN OR (IMMUNOSTIMUL? OR IMMUN? STIMUL?)(3A)(DEOXYNUCLEO
               TIDE OR DEOXY NUCLEOTIDE) OR (KLK OR LYS LEU LYS)(5A)MOTIF
               OR (NEUROACTIV? OR NEURO ACTIV?)(3A)(COMPOUND OR COMP##)
L3         54120 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR ALUM OR FREUND? OR (COMPLET? OR
               INCOMPLET?)(3A)ADJUVANT
L4          2104 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SP2216 OR (SP OR PNEUMON?)(3A)2216 OR
               (STREPTOCOCC? OR DIPLOCOCC? OR D OR S)(W)PNEUMONIAE OR
               PNEUMOCOCC?) AND ANTIGEN##
L5           585 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND (SERUM OR SERA)
L6            14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L2 OR L3) AND L5
               D QUE L6
               D L6 1-14 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:50:37 ON 10 OCT 2006
L7            39 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6
L8            28 DUP REM L7 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
               D 1-28 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:53:02 ON 10 OCT 2006
L9          1123 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AND VACCINES)
              /CT
L10          325 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND ANTIGENS/CT
L11           11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND (ANTISERUMS OR BLOOD SERUM)/CT
L12            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 NOT L6
               D 1-9 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:54:16 ON 10 OCT 2006
L13            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:54:30 ON 10 OCT 2006
L14          862 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AND (VACCINES
                OR VACCINATION OR IMMUNIZATION))/CT
L15           15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND ANTIGENS/CT
               D QUE
               D 1-15 .BEVERLYMED

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:55:23 ON 10 OCT 2006
L16          227 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MEINKE A"?/AU
L17         3762 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "NAGY E"?/AU
L18          370 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "HANNER M"?/AU
L19            8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DEWASTHALY S"?/AU
L20            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "STIERSCHNEIDER U"?/AU
L21            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND L17 AND L18 AND L19 AND L20
L22           50 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND (L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L23           16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20)
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L24           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND (L19 OR L20)
L25           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L20
L26        4299 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20

L27           7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 AND (L5 OR L10)
L28          21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L27
L29           7 DUP REM L28 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D 1-7 IBIB ABS

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:58:39 ON 10 OCT 2006


FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     9 OCT 2006  HIGHEST RN 910025-51-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    9 OCT 2006  HIGHEST RN 910025-51-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Oct 2006  VOL 145 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Oct 2006  (20061008/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Oct 2006 (20061007/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DAT

 On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.
```

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 4 October 2006 (20061004/ED)

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 10 Oct 2006 (20061010/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 OCT 2006 <20061005/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200664 <200664/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html a
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<

>>> FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE FORTHCOMING DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 29 Aug 2006 (20060829/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 5 Oct 2006 (20061005/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 10 OCT 2006 (20061010/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 APR 2006 <20060403/UP>
FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO DECEMBER 22, 2005

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE. USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHE DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<